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HT AT BARDSTOWN.—On the night of 4, Lieutenant Sullivan, of the 4th Regu- avalry, with twenty-five men, accompa- by Lieutenant W. O. Watts, started from ity for Bardstown, and on Sunday morn- t 7 o'clock encountered about forty-five s. Our boys immediately gave chase and hem for ten miles, in and through Bards- . On account of the fagged condition of horses, the chase was suspended and the ls put in a stable. The rebels, through ation conveyed by resident sympa- rs, ascertained the smallness of our force, ned and attempted to surround it. Lieut. van immediately took to the stable, bar- ed it, and maintained a fight from ten ck on Sunday morning until breakfast on Monday, twenty-two hours. The s then brought up four pieces of artillery. ur gallant little band finding it useless ntend against such odds, and the enemy tening to burn the place, finally surren- d, but not before they had refused four de- is for unconditional surrender. Our loss one killed, a private named Burke, while ebel casualties were five killed and seven ded. Lieut. Hynes, of the 2d Kentucky ry, joined the small band in the stable, behaved gallantly until the close of the Our whole band fought like heroes.

y On Saturday Morgan's scouts were re- d in the region of the Grassy Flats, near port, but the report is not well authenti- It has not been ascertained that any ge has been done the Jeffersonville rail- further than cutting the wires of the tele- h line.

y The Chinese overland Trade Report n received at San Francisco up to May It says that Gen. Gordon, commanding Chinese soldiers, disciplined by the late Ward, had captured Tael-Sen from the s, after a desperate resistance. The rebels led by English, French, and other offi- They fought skilfully with muskets, failed for want of artillery. There is o fear that the time is not far distant n the rebels will become good and well- d soldiers. They are trying to buy artil- and employ educated Europeans to teach se of heavy guns. Japanese dates to 11th, say the British Minister complains e large sale of arms by the Americans to Japanese. In case of a war it is supposed Yeddo will be blockaded. Foo-Choo has seized.

H BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY ARBITRATED.— ill be remembered that in June, 1863, a bance occurred in Rio de Janeiro, be- the officers of a British frigate in that and the Brazilian local authorities, ch subsequently became a topic of inter- nal inquiry and controversy between the ernments of Great Britain and Brazil. question in dispute was referred to the g of Belgium for his arbitration, and that arch has just rendered his decision in or of the rightfulness of the conduct of the zilian authorities in the premises. The rd made by his Majesty to this effect has n communicated by the Brazilian Minister Brussels to Mr. Lisboa, the Minister of zil near our Government, in the following patch:

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL, BRUSSELS, June 23, 1863.

OST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR: It is h the greatest satisfaction that I communi- to your Excellency that I had the honor before yesterday to receive from the hands his Majesty the King of the Belgians his ision in arbitration of the question relating the officers of the English frigate Forte, which his Majesty concludes in the fol- ing terms: "We are of opinion that in the nner in which the Brazilian laws were ap- ed to the English officers there was neither meditation of offence nor offence itself st the British navy."

ing with your Excellency in congratu- ns on this subject, I have the honor to you the assurances of my highest con- ion.

JOAQUIM THOMAS DO AMARAL.

To his Excellency Counsellor Miguel Maria sboa.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered commander of the Boston Navy-yard to plete the preparations of the steam frigate gara, and get her ready for instant sea vice. She is completely altered, and is ported to be far more useful for geneasl ser- e than formerly. The ordnance authori- s of the Navy-yard have been ordered to epare a battery of heavy guns for her. It said that Captain Fillebrown, of the Navy ard, has been ordered to command her, and nother rumor is that she will be sent to nrope.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered e semi-annual examination of naval appren- ces at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Rear Ad- Paulding has detailed the following offi- to constitute a Board of Examiners: Pres- t, Commander Fillebrown; members, Mr. odge, Mr. Cecil, Mr. Dickson, and the sur- on of the yard. Boys between the ages of teen and eighteen are eligible for examina- on.

A GAME CHICKEN.—On board the rebel amer Atlanta, when she was captured by e Wechawken, there was a chicken. When e rebel Captain Webb gave up his sword, e chicken set up a lively crow, which so mused Capt. Rodgers that he gave orders r the fowl to be looked after in future.

Gen. Farnsworth, reported killed in the attle of Gettysburg, was not the Hon. John . Farnsworth who raised the famous Eighth llinois Cavalry, but a New Yorker. General ohn F. Farnsworth, being elected to Con- ress, resigned his commission in March last.

A married pair dwell at Maralan, Aus- alia, named O'Neil, aged respectively one undred and twelve and one hundred and ight years. They retain their sight, hearing, d mental faculties, and are considered the t couple living.

Capt. Heady was made a prisoner by Morgan's gang, near Bloomfield, as we learn rom the Democrat, which is not informed whether he was released, or compelled to fol- ow his captors into Indiana.

When the rebel Gen. Barksdale fell mortally wounded, he was brought within our lines, and his last words were: "Tell my wife fell like a man; but we fought like hell!"

Seven founderies are in full blast in San Francisco, employing four hundred men and consuming about fifteen tons of iron per day.

Two men were killed at Milgrove, Ohio, on the 4th inst., by the premature dis- harge of a cannon.

ARE THE ANGLO-CONFEDERATE CORSAIRS PROPERLY CALLED PIRATES?

A foreign journalist thinks it bad taste, on the part of the Union press in this country, to speak of the Confederate cruisers as "pirates." But in what do they really differ from pirates, in the strictest acceptation of that term? Judge Story, in the opinion of the Court, in the case of the United States against Smith (5 Wheaton, 161), says: "Whatever may be the diversity of definitions in other respects, all writers concur in holding that robbery or forcible depredations upon the sea, *animo furandi*, is piracy!" Among the numerous authorities cited by Mr. Wheaton, in his learned note to that case, is Woodeson, who says: "Piracy, according to the law of nations, is incurred by depredations on or near the sea, without authority of any prince or State." The Confederate cruisers roam the sea for the purpose of committing depredations, without authority from any prince or any State which has been acknowledged as an independent government by the civilized nations of the earth. It is true, the dominant party in a portion of the slaveholding States have declared those States an independent power, but their claim to be so regarded, notwithstanding the vast interests at work in Europe to procure their recognition, has not been acknowledged by any one government. The pirates in the Straits of Magellan had organized themselves in 1851 into a rude society, and one which would probably have defied the unaided power of the Chilian government for a long time, but they were not the less pirates.

The buccaneers, in the West Indies, formed "a kind of democracy" under acknowledged chiefs; they organized powerful expeditions by land and by sea; they defeated the squadrons sent out against them by the Spaniards; they captured galleons laden with the riches of the Mexican mines; they landed and invested cities like Porto Bello, and Vera Cruz, and Campeachy; they overthrew the armies of the colonial governments, and prevailed in the tropical seas for more than a century. Some of their leaders were men of birth, education, and gentle manners. Montbar, who acquired the name of the *Exterminator*, was a gentleman of Languedoc, who became a buccaneer from a frenzy of humanity, for the sake of avenging on the Spaniards their cruelties toward the Indians. Grammont was of a noble French family, "affable, polite, generous, eloquent, endowed with a sound judgment, and was a person of approved valor; qualities which soon made him to be considered the chief of the French buccaneers." Compared with the achievements of these rare spirits, the depredations of the Semmeses and Maffitts of our day are the petty exploits of confidence men and midnight thieves. But the buccaneers, in despite of their numbers, their power, their success by land and by sea, and the gallantry of some of their chiefs, were still pirates.

There are two vital points which form the grand distinction between the pirate and the legitimate cruiser, and, tried by either test, the Confederate corsairs belong to the former class. One is, that those who undertake, upon the high seas, to exercise the power of arresting the peaceful mariner, destroying his vessel, and thus depriving him of his property, his liberty, and, if he resist, of his life, should have a clear warrant in a commission from some acknowledged civilized Government. It is this which forms the grand distinction between the legitimate vessel of war, public or private, and the sea rover of every description, from the corsair of Mr. Laird, M. P., down through all the various grades of licensed freebooters like Lafitte; mutineer convicts like the Chilian Cambiaso; the amphibious brigands of the Greek islands; the Ladrones of the China seas; the buccaneers of the seventeenth century, and felons like Capt. Kidd and Black Beard. The broad line of distinction between the entire latter class and a legitimate, public or private, armed vessel, is, that one has, and the other has not, a commission from a recognized Government. If declaring themselves a government were sufficient to constitute one, and to clothe it with all the rights which the law of nations accords to independent States, Lord Byron's Corsair would rove the seas by as good a title as the last vessel launched from the ship yards of Mr. Laird or Mr. Denny.

The other vital point of discrimination between the legitimate cruiser, public or private, and the pirate, is, that the former should have what the latter cannot have, viz: seaports at his command, to which prizes can be sent for legal adjudication, according to the law of nations and the humane practice of civilized States. As the possession of a commission from a recognized government is a *prima facie* warrant that the cruiser is not a ladrone or buccaneer, so the submission of his captures to the adjudication of a prize court is an assurance that he has proceeded, or intended to proceed, according to the recognized rules of public law. This is so essential that, although the United States are a power recognized by all the nations of the earth, and connected with them by treaties of amity and commerce, and, though it is admitted by English writers of authority that our courts of admiralty are administered with signal fairness and impartiality, the neglect of Captain Wilkes to *send in the "Trent" for adjudication*, was considered by the British government such a flagrant breach of the law of nations, and such a deadly affront, that it justified instant preparation for war. But this alleged violation of the law of nations, instead of taking place from motives of favor, and without damage or loss to the vessel detained, as in the case of the "Trent," is daily perpetrated by Mr. Laird's corsairs, under the most barbarous aggravations of rapine and violence. The cargoes of the captured vessels are plundered, their crews thrown into irons, and the ships themselves destroyed. In this indiscriminate havoc the *neutral* English freighter suffers with the belligerent owner of the ship. Several of the vessels boarded by Semmes were partly laden with British merchandise. Had he been the legitimate cruiser of a recognized government, in a condition to refer his captures to adjudication on shore, the Confederate government, we suppose, would at least have condescended to discuss the question whether "enemy's ships make enemy's goods." But at present Captain Semmes proclaims the law of nations, without appeal, from the quarterdeck of Mr. Laird's corsairs.

It usually happens, when large bodies of men engage in concerted violation of great *principles* of law or morals, that they indulge in *practices* of corresponding barbarity. Thus the old buccaneers, in some cases, nailed their prisoners to the masts of the vessels which they burned or scuttled, or, when the ship was spared, compelled their wretched victims to walk the plank into the sea. Cruelties like these have not yet been perpetrated by the Confederates at sea, though their counterparts have been practised, without reserve, against Union men on the land. The rebel corsairs are, however, entitled to the credit of one refinement in barbarism, of which we know no former instance, and which approaches the worst enormities of the old pirates. A fire at sea all feel to be one of the most frightful of calamities. The two great elements of fire and of water, so beneficent when jointly subjected to the control of men, create, when their mutually hostile forces combine for his destruction, the most appalling danger—the alternative of being roasted or drowned—that can befall the mariner. Accordingly, no appeal can be made to his heart stronger than that, which calls upon him, at the sight of another vessel overtaken on the lonely ocean by this terrific calamity, to hasten to his relief. The foreigner, the enemy, at a moment like this, is a fellow being in distress; not to bear down to his succor is a brutality for which even a pirate might blush. Acting on this principle of our common humanity, Semmes, when he has plundered a vessel of everything he can conveniently remove, instead of setting fire to her at once, reserves her till evening, in order that the flames, seen at a distance in the dark, may draw down other ships to her relief, and thus betray them into the clutches of the pirate. This practice, in cases already reported, has prevented prudent ship-masters, who have seen ships on fire at a distance, from hastening to their succor. As instances multiply, the consequence will be, that the only hope of relief will be taken away from a vessel that has the misfortune to take fire at sea. The destruction of private property at sea is confessedly the most cruel incident of legitimate warfare. The United States offered in 1857 to enter into a compact with the great powers of Europe to abandon it. When, in the essential hardships of the practice, you add that it is the work of men in whom, by the laws of all civilized States, the character of the robber is superadded to that of the traitor and the rebel, it assumes, on all moral grounds, the most odious features of piracy. To go beyond this, and by burning the captured vessels at night, to derive from the primal sympathies of our nature a base trick to lure new victims into the robber's cave, is a most unnatural crime against those great instincts of humanity, which, more than laws and compacts, bind the races of civilized men together.

But to return to the point that the vessels captured by the Anglo-Confederate corsairs are not, and cannot be, sent in for adjudication—how long would peace continue to exist between France and Great Britain, if adventurers from Mexico were allowed to go to England to contract for the building of fast sailing vessels, equipped to prey upon French commerce; to issue from the Clyde and the Mersey, manned with Englishmen, to sink, burn, and destroy everything that navigates the ocean under the flag of France, and that without being in condition to send a single prize to a Mexican port, and there subject their captures to the scrutiny of a civilized tribunal? What would Austria have said if, in 1849, Hungary had, in the same way, subsidized the British shipyards, and covered the ocean with cruisers to prey on Austrian commerce, with orders, for want of a single port to which they could be sent for adjudication, to burn the vessels that might fall into their hands? Poland has now been in a state of revolt since January. The rebels are not in the possession of any seaports. What if the insurgent chiefs should, in like manner, and with the aid of Mr. Laird and Mr. Denny, fill the Baltic and the Black Sea with their corsairs, and carry on a war of extermination against the commerce of Russia? Would not the whole civilized world cry out against England, if she did not strain her legislative powers to the utmost, rather than permit her soil to be thus made a nest of pirates?

But, it will be said, that England and the other governments of Europe have recognized the Confederates as belligerents. They have done so—hastily and unwisely. But they have not recognized them as an independent government. The recognition of them as belligerents amounts only to this, that *they* will not treat them as common pirates are treated by civilized governments. Neither do we. They are by our municipal law (not differing in this from the laws of all civilized nations), rebels, traitors, and pirates; but, owing to the numbers involved on both sides of the contest, we treat them as public enemies; send and receive flags of truce; parole and exchange prisoners. This is no recognition of the rebels as a government by ourselves, nor is their treatment as belligerents by foreign States a recognition of them as an independent power. When a party of brigands in Italy attacks a carriage and, by superior force, compels the travellers to get out and lie down on their faces, they submit to the outrage of necessity, but do not acknowledge the procedure to be what Mr. Laird calls an "innocent transaction." When the traveller is carried to the mountains, and kept till his ransom is paid, his friends, in negotiating for his release, do not recognize the legitimacy of his capture. To maintain that, because on the ground of humanity, or, if you please, expediency, the powers of the earth think it wise or necessary, in certain cases, to admit traitors and rebels to the rights of civilized warfare, they are therefore clothed with all the prerogatives of acknowledged governments, is a gross *non sequitur*. Especially is it such, when, in point of fact, as in the present case, they are, for want of ports to which the vessels captured by them can be sent, unable to fulfill the most important conditions under which civilized States exercise the vast power conceded by the public law to belligerent governments. To grant these powers to a combination of men in arms, however numerous, who are not recognized as a government, and have no ports to which prizes can be sent for trial, would be to give up the ocean to a reign of brute force, whose abuses can neither be prevented by adjudication nor redressed by diplomacy.—*American Circular.*

HOURS WITH FLOWERS.

HYACINTHS AND LILY OF THE VALLEY.

"And the hyacinth, purple and white and blue,
Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew,
Of music so delicate, soft and intense,
It was felt like an odor within the sense."

Hyacinthus was a youth so lovely that for his society Apollo neglected his immortal lyre. Slain at last by the cruel breath of Zephyrus, who loved him too, and was jealous of his preference for the god, he was bemoaned by Apollo in a musical dirge, in which, while he extolled his beauty and wept his early fall, he promised to change his mortal parts into a flower of immortal beauty. We know how well he succeeded; a blossom lovely and fragrant as the lily, yet stained with purple from the flowing veins of the murdered youth, sprang from the ground, to be praised for years in musical Greek lines, or sung of in sonorous Latin. The Greek doctors even found virtue in the bulbs. They were potent enough to furnish emetics for those delicate people, the Romans, who, when surfeited with dainties at their sumptuous dinners, took this more effectual than refined method of preparing their stomachs for a seventh course of viands. Then, as in the lives of all European patrician families, the dark age intervened, leaving a gap in the history of the race, until they suddenly bloomed into immortality again all over Holland, and now furnish the Dutch with one of their most important articles of export.

Hyacinths are natives of the Levant. In spring time, in France, the fields are for a time as blue as the skies above them from the abundance of these fragrant flowers. "The hyacinth for constancy, wi' its changing blue," sang Burns, and it was all hearts without Apollo's aid or the poet's praises, because it so well deserves them all. Like tulips, they have sometimes cost a fortune, but the mania for extravagant prices has passed. An unsophisticated friend expressed her surprise at my bed of hyacinths. She had been informed by the exquisite Mrs. Smythe that there were none in the country; that the few blooming in her window were imported from Holland expressly for her. She should have added, in the May Flower, to substantiate her claims to gentility, as that vessel, out Noahing Noah's ark in capacity, is supposed to have held along with the sturdy democratic puritans all the old silver, brocade, gold, lace, and title seeds to gentility now extant in America. A dozen good varieties may be purchased for a dollar. Choice ones for from three to four times that sum. Most prefer the double varieties, but the single ones are often equal. The truss of flowers is larger, the variety in color and markings often more striking. Blue ones vary from "the Black Prince" in his imperial purple, shaded with velvet black, to the merest tint of blue sky that bursts upon your vision some winter morning, its fragrant bells scattering everywhere the aroma of a summer's sunrise. The intervening shades are solferinos, magentas, porcelains, and mazzarines that make you wonder, spite of Mr. Gradgrind, what subtle alchemist can have concealed himself in the bulb, to have given it power to choose such heavenly tints from earthly soil. Equal praise may be bestowed upon the red, pink, yellow, and white varieties. A pure white one matched the lily in fragrance and snowy purity. We have heard people often speak of the supposed difficulty of cultivating them. Nothing else so beautiful can be cultivated with the same amount of care. To prepare a bed for the bulbs, remove the soil to the depth of two and a half feet, and fill in a good layer of broken earthen, or small stones. If your soil is good loam, add to it some well rotted manure, and one third coarse sand or gravel. It is well to add a handful of gravel around each bulb. Set out your bulbs in November, for if set out earlier the autumn rains sometimes cause them to decay. Bulbs left in a bed thus prepared blossomed finely for three seasons without being removed or protected. These simple hints are not given as the best method. We have always secured fine flowers in winter as follows: Put into pots large enough to give the bulb room, a layer of broken crock, then one of charcoal, and filled up with good loam, enriched with leaf mould three parts, and one part of coarse sand. Place them in the cellar, covering them with matting and let them remain six or eight weeks, until the roots are well started, because like lilies the beauty of the flower depends upon the strength of the root. After the flower fades, allow the plant to stand until the leaves turn yellow, then turn the pots on one side in a dry place for some time, until the bulbs become fit to take up. Wrap them in paper until needed. Some recommend removing the outside skin.

And the Naiad-like lily of the vale,
Whom youth makes so fair and pale so pale,
That the light of its tremulous bells is seen
Through their pavilions of tender green,

is found in the same order Liliacæ. This charming little flower is a native of Europe. It is found growing wild upon the highest mountains of Virginia and Carolina. The lily of the valley mentioned in the Scriptures is not this modest flower, because this is never found growing wild in Palestine. As the roots have powerful emetic and cathartic properties, it once had quite a reputation as a cure for epilepsy. Modern doctors have banished it from their books, except as an ingredient in sneezing powders. "They are of a mighty fragrant scent, and justly stand in the first rank of cephalics," says an old writer. The Convallaria Majalis, or lily of the valley, is too well known to need description. As the Rhizoma are creeping they multiply rapidly. A tree in this order, Dracena Draco, a native of the Canary Islands and the East Indies, yields a powerful astringent called dragon's blood, once used in medicine but now imported exclusively for the purpose of dyeing. The tree has long been celebrated for its great size and age; next to the Baobab, it is regarded as one of the oldest inhabitants of the globe. One on the island of Teneriffe measures sixteen feet in diameter, and there is one at Orotava still larger. Wood tells us that a white pine, felled upon the present site of Dartmouth College, measured 210 feet in length.

P. P. B., in the Springfield Republican.

A GOOD STOMACH.—A country youth, having an uncle living in town, resolved to pay him a visit. He accordingly started off one morning, and arrived at his uncle's house just as supper was ready. Being very hungry from his long walk, he no sooner got seated at the table than he commenced a furious onslaught on the eatables at right and left.

"Hold on, sir," said his uncle, who was a pious man, "we always say something here before we eat."

"Say what you've a mind to," answered the boy, between two mouthfuls, "you can't turn my stomach!"

A good-looking fellow was charged with having stolen a watch. It was his first offence, and he was ready to plead guilty. The magistrate asked him what had induced him to commit the theft. The young man replied that, "having been ill for some time, the doctor advised him to take something, which he accordingly did." The magistrate was rather pleased with the humor of the thing, and asked what led him to select a watch. "Why," said the prisoner, "I thought if I only took *time*, that Nature would work a cure!"

VICKSBURG UNDER THE OLD FLAG.—The following extracts are from a letter written by a special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, after the capitulation of Vicksburg, and our victorious troops had taken possession of the city:

Once more on the natal day of American liberty the grand strains of freedom are sung, and the dear old flag that, baptized in blood at Lexington, torn at Bunker Hill, riven at Brandywine, frozen at the Valley Forge, and bathed in the Delaware, ere it swept the Hessians at Trenton as birds are swept by the storm from the sky—the flag in which Kosciusko was folded and in which Lyon sleeps, floats, yes proudly floats, and as serenely as the silver clouds of autumn over autumn's flowers—floats where the traitor signal *floated* but yesterday upon the Courthouse of Vicksburg. Twenty thousand rebels look upon the ensign that shall be forever the pride of a people who shall sing with the Psalmist, *God shall bless us*—bless us more than he has blessed any.

Hearts leap, but the flag floats. Hearts break, but the flag floats. Joy goes up from the nation, for the flag floats. Traitors gnash their teeth and love gives place to hate, but the flag floats. Treason trembles and patriotism triumphs, for the flag floats. And the hero whom a people maligned, like Aristides in his justice; as the victor of Marathon in his valor; magnanimous as Tancrede, gives a rebuke to impatience by placing the flag there.

* * * * * * *

They lay in all positions; some with musket grasped as though still contending; others with the cartridge in the fingers just ready to put the deadly charge where it might meet the foe. All ferocity had gone. Noble patriots! uninhabited tenements! ye rest here now in security! Your portals whence the spirits fled are as calm and pale as moonlight upon snow—as though no sweet love had ever woven for ye myrtle wreaths, nor death draped your hearts in ivy—as though mirth had never smiled nor sorrow wept where all is now silent.

War with its dangers, earth with its perplexities, neglect and poverty with their pangs, slander with its barb, the dear heart-broken ones at home—all fail to call ye back to strife. A dark and fearful shadow has crept over the land and gathered ye in its folds. Like the tears that will be shed! O, ye hearths that will be desolated! Eyes will look in vain for your return to the hearths that ye once gladdened, while Fame crowns ye with its laurels, and the land of the hereafter welcomes ye as "they who saved the land."

A remarkably sweet and youthful face was that of a rebel boy. Scarce eighteen, and as fair as a maiden, with quite small hands, long hair of the pale golden hue that auburn changes to when much in the sun, and curling at the ends. He had on a shirt of coarse white cotton, and brown pants, well worn; while upon the feet were a pair of woman's shoes of about the size known as "fours." Too delicate was his frame for war; perchance some mother's idol. His left side was torn by a shell, and his left shoulder shattered. Poor misguided boy! Hyacinth was scarce more delicately beautiful than he. Mayhap he had his Apollo too.

Two men who had caught at a fig tree to assist them up a steep embankment lay dead at its feet, slain in all probability by an enfilade fire from their right. The branch at which they caught was still in their grasp. Some could not be recognized by their nearest friends. Several were headless; others were armless; but the manner of their death was always plain. The minie left its large, rather clear hole; the shell its horrid rent; the shrapnel and grape their clear, great gashes, as though one had thrust a giant's spear through the tender, quivering flesh.

In one trench lay two, grasping the same weapon—friend and foe. Across their hands fell a vine, the end upon the breast of the rebel, where it had fallen with them from an elevation above; the roots still damp with the fresh earth; upon it was a beautiful passion flower in full bloom and two buds; the buds were stained with blood—the flower as bright as was the day when the morning stars sang together. On the faces of both was the calm that follows sleep—rather pale, perhaps, but seeming like him of old, of whom it was said, "He is not dead, but sleepeth." But ah, the crimson! All is not well where earth is stained with blood. In some places the dead were piled, literally, like sacks of grain upon the shore.

It is remarkable with what patience the fatally wounded, they who already stood upon the shore, bore their sufferings. Some knew that they could not recover, but bore it manfully. Sometimes a tear, and a low voice would say, "My sweet wife," or "Darling," "Mother," "God forgive"—a quiver, then all was over. Let us hope that friend and foe alike found favor in His sight, where all is well.

Death is life's mystery—that undiscovered country whence none return—in no place so great and marvellous a study as here.

One would think that war would develop ferocity in hard natures; perhaps it does; but it is not shown in the faces of the dead. They enter the silent land with eyes open; a stare of surprise is in them; the lines of care are softened upon the brow, and the cheek, when untorn, shows determination, as though they slept where doubt is unknown, where all mystery is revealed; where the reason of our creation, to bear the myrtle leaf of joy or the habiliments of mourning, to reap the golden sheaves of content or gather the mildew of misery, is known.

They have been sent, rather than gone, to the garner where all shall be gathered.

This is the work of treason! This it is to unroof the temple of law and order, and let loose the demon of discord. A people more than prosperous have fallen upon evil times. Murder, arson, theft, all kinds of injustice, follow in the footsteps of war. Nor is the end yet. When shall spears and swords be beaten into ploughshares and pruning-hooks? "How long, O Lord?"

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of soldiers died in the several hospitals in this city during the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1863:

Josiah Holzinger, co. B, 69th Ohio.
Wm. A. Gibson, co. C, 4th East Tennessee.
Joseph Welsh, co. C, 68th Indiana.
John Bimer, co. E, 19th Illinois.
Jesse Bunch, co. G, 79th Indiana.
Walter Jenkins, co. A, 80th Illinois.
Lewis B. Merton, co. A, 1st Ohio.
Wm. D. Burke, co. H, 32th Ohio.
Clarke Barbee, co. D, 101st Ohio.
Nathaniel C. Wainwright, co. D, 5th Indiana Cav.
Thos. J. Barrington, co. G, 32d Ohio.
Thos. Malvin, co. D, 9th Kentucky Cav.

ANECDOTES OF BIRDS.—There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of that occurred in a slate quarry belonging to a friend, from whom I have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry, in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that, at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then she returned to her nest. The workmen observed this, and narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but as the rock could not always be ready to be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood; but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with her process of incubation; the consequence was that afterward, when the bell was rung, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not she would remain where she was, probably saying to herself, "No, no, gentlemen; I'm not to be roused off my eggs for your amusement." Some birds have a great deal of humor in them, particularly the raven. One that belonged to me was the most mischievous and amusing creature I ever met with. He would get into the flower-garden, go to the beds where the gardener had sowed a great variety of seeds, with sticks put in the ground with labels, and then he would amuse himself with pulling up every stick and laying them in heaps of ten or twelve on the path. This used to irritate the old gardener very much, who would drive him away. The raven knew that he ought not to do it, or he would not have done it. He would soon return to his mischief, and, when the gardener again chased him (the old man could not walk very fast), the raven would just keep clear of the rake or hoe in his hand, dancing back before him, and singing as plain as a man could, "Tol de rol de rol! tol de rol de tol!" with all kinds of mimicing gestures. The bird is alive now, and continues the same meritorious practice whenever he can find an opportunity.

Marryatt.

Friendship.—In every man's life there sooner or later comes a time when the services of a friend are invaluable, and when the want of them works disaster and sometimes ruin. No man, be he high or low, rich or poor, from the monarch to the beggar, can afford to lose a friend; for no greater loss can befall a man to lose, and no greater folly can a man commit than to throw off or neglect, one whose friendship he has no reason to doubt. Hamlet says:

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them by the soul with hooks of steel!"

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DESPATCHES.

From Williamsport and Hagerstown.

Position of the Rebels Unchanged.

Awaiting an Attack at Hagerstown.

The Rebel Pickets Meeting Ours.

Efforts of Rebels to Swim the River.

The Rebel Jenkins badly Wounded.

A Threat to Impress Copperheads.

Stealing Horses from Marylanders.

Sufferings of the Rebel Wounded.

Gen. Meade's Army more Advanced.

Circumscribing the Enemy's Lines.

General Sigel Organizing Troops.

The Great Struggle will Occur Soon.

Skirmish between Advance Forces.

An Artillery and Cavalry Fight.

Beauregard Reinforcing the Rebels.

He is Reported with 40,000 Men.

President's Reply to the Louisianians.

Peace Propositions being Considered.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 10.

The news from Williamsport shows that the rebels have ferryboats by the late high water. Very little of their transportation has reached the Virginia shore, but most of their wounded have got over.

Reports from General Smith's advance state that there is no material change in the position of Lee's troops from yesterday.

It is not believed that Lee will attempt to defend the line of Antietam Creek, but he has concentrated his army near Hagerstown, where he will, without doubt, await an attack.

Stragglers and deserters from Lee's army still continue to arrive in large numbers. Lee's headquarters are still at Hagerstown.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 10.

The rebel pickets and ours met at Greencastle. Gen Couch is at this point. A battle is looked for at any moment. It is thought that we have Lee completely hemmed in.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The steamer Continental, from New Orleans on the 4th, has arrived. Nothing new.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Greencastle on the 9th, says he had been inside of the rebel lines to Hagerstown. The rebel trains were nearly all at Williamsport.

The rebels failed to cross the Potomac twice, with a loss of 50 men. They tried to swim their horses across above Clear Spring, some of whom were drowned. A few reached the opposite shore.

The rebel line extends from Hagerstown to St. Paul's church, west of Hagerstown. They occupy all the heights around Hagerstown, and are throwing up earthworks.

The rebels threaten to press into the army all copperheads, and are stealing horses from the Marylanders.

General Jenkins was wounded by a heavy piece of shell. Ewell and Early's corps encamped on the high hill near Hagerstown. The rebels destroyed the bridge over Antietam, and are in possession of the other side.

Straggling rebels are robbing everybody in the rear of Greencastle.

The rebel wounded are suffering awfully and dying fast.

I could not get down to Williamsport, no civilians being allowed there under any pretence.

A London, Penn., despatch to the Herald says rebel prisoners state that Lee has abandoned the idea of crossing the Potomac. It is stated that the reserve force of the rebels on the other side of the Potomac are furnished with pontoons.

A Harrisburg despatch to the Herald says Lee is concentrated at Hagertown with both flanks strongly defended.

Meade's forces are more advanced, circumscribing the rebel lines. Skirmishing occurred between the advanced guards.

Gen. Sigel is organizing troops at Reading. The great struggle is sure to take place to-morrow.

[Herald's Special.]

FREDERICK, July 11.

Slight skirmishing occurred to-day between our forces under Gen. Buford and the rebels under Jenkins.

Gen. Early passed through this place to-night en route for Baltimore and Fort McHenry.

The cannonading on our left this morning was not of long continuance, but about noon it was renewed more briskly and continued for about an hour. The result is unknown here at this writing.

FREDERICK, July 10.

From refugees arrived here to-night, and who left Hagerstown this morning, I learn that the enemy's force is about fifty thousand men and about two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery.

My informant states that the trains of Lee cannot number less than 3,000 wagons, and are on the road from Hagerstown, Williamsport, and Shepherdsville ford. The river is still very high, and the whole rebel army is on this side.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Rumors are rife here that Beauregard has passed down the Shenandoah valley with 40,000 men to reinforce Lee.

[Tribune's Special.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 10, 1863.

A vigorous artillery and cavalry fight took place this morning over Antietam Creek, preparatory to the great expected conflict.

The cavalry and artillery of Buford, aided by Kilpatrick on the left flank of the enemy, dislodged him last evening from the village of Benevola, on the road from Boonesboro to Hagerstown, driving him two miles beyond Beaver Creek.

This morning sharp skirmishing continued with equal success until the enemy rested on a strong position near Funkstown. The artillery was then replaced by fresh batteries. To detail position and locality corps would be improper.

It is thought that the enemy will make a vigorous stand. To cross a portion of their forces would enable our army to attack with ease their rear, and they will probably resist, taking their chances of victory or disorganization.

6 *o'clock, P. M.*—The utmost activity now prevails in the Army of the Potomac.

A deserter who came into our lines last night, reports that Lee has a single bridge across the Potomac, near Williamsport, and has succeeded in getting over ammunition and supplies, although he could not move over it with safety or expedition.

He reports Lee as now fortified, his artillery placed, and ready to give us battle, whenever we attack. He thinks Lee has about 50,000 effective men. They are still hopeful of conquering us, and think it was about an even thing at Gettysburg.

The men in the rebel army had not heard of the fall of Vicksburg.

Lee is evidently driven to the wall, and will fight his men to the bitter end.

Gen. Meade says to meet and conquer an army of 50,000 veteran troops is a most serious undertaking, the result being determined not by human might alone.

Our cavalry drove a considerable force of their scouts from the front of Boonesboro again last night through and beyond this neighborhood to their entrenchments near Hagerstown.

At 10 o'clock this morning the enemy held the right of Hagerstown and our forces the left. At 2:20 very heavy and rapid cannonading opened upon the rebels and continued for about an hour, resulting only in driving them from the woods.

NEW YORK, July 11.

A Herald's Washington despatch gives the President's reply to the Louisiana planters, who petitioned for authority to elect Federal and State officers under the existing Constitution.

The President does not favor it, as a respectable portion of the people of Louisiana contemplate holding a convention to amend the State Constitution; also does not see how it could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana and might be used to embarrass them.

The President concludes by saying the people of Louisiana shall not lack opportunity for a fair election for Federal and State officers.

The same correspondent says that the question of peace is already considered in Cabinet circles, and we are in the midst of a Cabinet crisis growing out of a proposition by Seward for a Presidential proclamation offering amnesty to the people of the South, suspending the liabilities of confiscation, and offering a full pardon in person and property to the people of the South, excepting the military and civil leaders.

Seward suggests that they should be allowed their property but be ineligible to office. Bates and Blair favor the proposition modified, Stanton and Chase oppose it, and it is supposed Wells is against it. The President has not expressed an opinion.

The same correspondent assumes to know the object of Stephen's mission. He says it was the intention of Davis to offer a plan of peace, including a restoration of the Union on the terms embraced in Hanter's speech previous to the rebellion; in fact, separate governments for North and South, but only one President. This was to take the negro out of national politics.

A special to the New York Times, dated Antietam Bridge, July 10, 9 P. M., says:

Our cavalry forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the right, and beyond Bakersville on the left. The enemy is in force, and if he shows fight there will probably be a battle to-morrow

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UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Adair.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Clay.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
WILLIAM T. SAMUELS, of Hardin.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB. INSTRUCTION,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
JAMES GUTHRIE, GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
JOSHUA TEVIS, GEORGE P. DOREN,
HAMILTON POPE, JOHN W. BARR,
RICHARD KNOTT.
Joshua Tevis, Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
OF OLDHAM.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

☞ We in another column republish from the National Intelligencer the resolutions drawn up by Mr. Crittenden and adopted by the conservative members of the House of Representatives at Washington but little more than a year ago. The reproduction of the resolutions at this juncture is adapted to exert a wholesome influence on the course of affairs. The resolutions in our opinion offer a just and complete solution of the grave national problem before us. We invite the public dispassionately to weigh them.

☞ A Washing despatch to the New York Herald says "that the question of peace is already considered in Cabinet circles, and we are in the midst of a Cabinet crisis growing out of a proposition by Seward for a Presidential proclamation offering amnesty to the people of the South, suspending the liabilities of confiscation, and offering a full pardon in person and property to the people of the South, excepting the military and civil leaders. Seward suggests that they should be allowed their property but be ineligible to office. Bates and Blair favor the proposition modified; Stanton and Chase oppose it; and it is supposed Wells is against it. The President has not expressed an opinion." The despatches of the New York Herald have long been proverbially untrustworthy, but there is a certain independent probability in the general texture of the present despatch which entitles it to notice.

In the first place, the confiscation act expressly authorizes the President whenever he thinks fit to issue a proclamation of amnesty to the people in rebellion. "*And be it further enacted,*" is the language of the 13th section of the act, "That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare." And, in the second place, it will hardly be denied that the capture of Vicksburg, the defeat of Lee in Pennsylvania, and the manifest hopelessness of the rebel cause in general, combine to render this a suitable time to consider the subject of a proclamation of amnesty, especially in view of those sweeping penalties of confiscation and emancipation which so long as they remain uncancelled amount virtually to a threat of extermination against the people in rebellion, stimulating them to fight on with the energy and pertinacity of despair rather than to lay down their arms in a cause which they must feel to be hopeless. The President, then, is authorized by law to issue whenever he thinks fit a proclamation of amnesty to the people in rebellion, and he may well consider the fitness of the present juncture.

There is, accordingly, as we have said, a certain independent probability in the substance of the Herald's despatch. As for the rest, we can only express our hope that the substance of the despatch is true. We should hail even the President's mere consideration of the subject of an amnesty at this juncture as a very cheering omen. Any assurance whatever that the party in power really demands of the people in rebellion nothing but submission to the constitution pure and simple would prove salutary. It is certainly high time that this assurance were given in the most explicit and solemn form possible. It is a shame and a calamity that any doubt upon the subject was ever permitted.

With respect to the particular suggestion imputed to Mr. Seward there is probably some mistake. Certainly the Executive has no power to commute the penalty of treason in the manner this suggestion appears to imply.

☞ Of all the parties or factions that ever existed, the secession or no-more-men-and-no-more-money faction in Kentucky is the most absurdly insincere. Its pretensions are not merely hollow but so manifestly hollow that they would be ridiculous if it were not for their exceeding impudence and for the wicked design they are put forth to cloak. One of these pretensions is the assumption that the faction is in affiliation with the Northern Democracy. We have repeatedly exposed this pretension, and the exposure has never been answered, because it is unanswerable; yet we will take the pains to repeat it again, though we can but deem the repetition quite unnecessary.

The platform of the secession faction in Kentucky is the device of no-more-men-and-no-more-money. This is the platform on which Mr. Wickliffe stands.

Now, if anybody, calling himself or called by others a Northern Democrat, approves this platform, the individual must surely be Mr. Vallandigham, whose hostility to the war has separated him in opinion from the body of the Northern Democracy; but Mr. Vallandigham does not approve this platform. On the contrary, he emphatically and even scornfully disapproves it.

We have frequently cited this simple fact; we now reproduce the language in which Mr. Vallandigham defined his position on the subject during the late session of Congress. His language is as follows:

But to return: the country was at war; and I belonged to that school of politics which teaches that when we are at war the Government—I do not mean the Executive, but the Government—is entitled to demand and have, without resistance, such number of men, and such amount of money and supplies generally, as may be necessary for the war, until an appeal can be had to the people. Before that tribunal alone, in the first instance, must the question of the continuance of the war be tried. This was Mr. Calhoun's opinion, and he laid it down very broadly and strongly in a speech on the loan bill in 1841. Speaking of supplies, he said:

"I hold that there is a distinction in this respect between a state of peace and war. In the latter the right of withholding supplies ought ever to be held subordinate to the energetic and successful prosecution of the war. I go further, and regard the withholding supplies, *with a view of forcing the country into a dishonorable peace*, as not only to be what it has been called, moral treason, but very little short of actual treason itself."

Upon this principle, sir, he acted afterwards in the Mexican war. Speaking of that war in 1847, he said:

"Every Senator knows that I was opposed to the war; but none knows but myself the depth of that opposition. With my conception of its character and consequences, it was impossible for me to vote for it."

And again, in 1848:

"But after the war was declared, by authority of the Government, *I acquiesced in what I could not prevent, and which it was impossible for me to avert;* and then I felt it to be my duty to limit my efforts to *give such direction to the war* as would, as far as possible, *prevent the evils and dangers with which it threatened the country and its institutions.*"

Sir, I adopt all this as my own position and my defence; though perhaps, in a civil war, I might fairly go further in opposition. I could not, with my convictions, vote men and money for this war, and I would not, as a Representative, vote against them. I meant that, without opposition, the President might take all the men and all the money he should demand, and then to hold him to a strict accountability before the people for the results.

The italics in the embodied extracts are not ours. If not Mr. Vallandigham's own they are his at least by adoption.

As for the rest, we do not know that we can do better than to reproduce the brief comments we made on this passage when we published it in our columns three months ago. "We will here," we said in those comments," interpose one other remark. Mr. Vallandigham is clearly mistaken in supposing that in a war like the present he perhaps might fairly go further in opposition than in a war like the Mexican war. The reverse is plainly the truth. The extremity of opposition in the latter case might indeed force the country into a dishonorable peace, but in the former it would force the country into not merely a dishonorable peace but instant national death. But this by the way.

"Our readers will see from the passage we have quoted above that the Editor of the Democrat has all at once gone a bow-shot beyond the position of Vallandigham. The fact is, Vallandigham actually repudiates our neighbor's position, and, what is more, repudiates it in the name of the principles and teachings of the Democracy. Think of it! And yet our neighbor claims that he and the secession party of Kentucky are alone true to the Northern Democracy. Think of all this! Think of an Editor, who stands openly on the platform of the secession party of Kentucky, and whom Vallandigham reads out of the Democratic party for extreme opposition to the war, pretending that he and his new allies are the only friends the Northern Democracy has in this contest!"

The ground on which Mr. Vallandigham condemns the platform of Mr. Wickliffe is simple enough. Mr. Vallandigham, though he is opposed to the war and would have it stopped, is not in favor of stopping the war by putting the government at the sheer mercy of the rebellion, thereby enabling the latter to dictate its own terms of peace; and he condemns Mr. Wickliffe's platform because it goes to this unpatriotic and preposterous extreme. The distinction is plain and valid. Mr. Vallandigham's position, though founded on a presumption fatally mistaken, is perfectly consistent with itself.

In pursuance of this position, Mr. Vallandigham in the late Congress did not vote against the army appropriation, whereas Mr. Wickliffe, in pursuance of his position, did vote against the appropriation, in company with only two other members, who were and are both notorious secessionists. When Mr. Wickliffe came home from Washington, he found that the secessionists of the State had formally adopted as their platform the policy which dictated his vote against the army appropriation; and, as the upshot of the matter, he is now standing for the Governorship as the accepted candidate of the secessionists, on a ticket which though yet incomplete contains already at least one original secessionist.

Whilst this is the attitude of Mr. Wickliffe and the secession party of the State as compared with the position of Mr. Vallandigham, the Northern Democracy as a body, instead of resting content with the position of Mr. Vallandigham, repudiates that position as in effect auxiliary to the rebellion, and declares in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the armed force of the rebellion is broken. The Democratic members of the Legislature of New York, speaking for the Democracy of the Empire State, say:

In the midst of the surrounding gloom, with a desperate struggle forced upon us, the duty of the Democracy of New York can be clearly discerned. It is to furnish to those in authority all constitutional means for the successful conduct of the war till the armed force of the rebellion—the objects and aims of which we heartily condemn—is broken, and to struggle persistingly against a dismemberment of the Union. We must relig to bar Union, and stand by the Constitution, and uphold the cause of law and order.

And this declaration expresses the views and sentiments of the Northern Democracy as a body. It expresses the views and sentiments, we may add specifically, of the Hon. George E. Pugh, the Lieutenant of Mr. Vallandigham on the Democratic State Ticket of Ohio, which on account of factitious reasons universally known Mr. Vallandigham heads in spite of his dissenting views respecting the war. Said Mr. Pugh in the very torrent and whirlwind of his fiery and indignant speech before the State Convention, referring to the President and his party:

If they demand more men they shall have them; if they require millions more of treasure they shall have it; but if they fail, and at the end their folly and their failure are apparent, the judgment of God, of men, and of history will be against them.

Such is the position of the Northern Democracy. The position is the very opposite of that of Mr. Wickliffe and the secession party of Kentucky. The former say: *As many men and as much money as may be necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war till the rebellion is put down.* The latter say: *Not another man nor another dollar whatever the consequence.* The position of Mr. Wickliffe and his party is as unlike the position of the Northern Democracy as light is unlike darkness or as secession is unlike Unionism. And yet Mr. Wickliffe and his party have the unequalled hardihood or the unequalled fatuity to pretend that they and they alone in Kentucky are the political associates of the Northern Democracy. A pretension so glaringly absurd—a pretension which represents James Guthrie and John J. Crittenden and their political associates in Kentucky as the allies of the abolitionists and that represents Beriah Magoffin and Lazarus W. Powell and their political associates as the peculiar allies of the Northern Democracy—can require no especial refutation here or elsewhere. It refutes itself.

☞ The adversaries of the Hon. Robert Mallory in this District, having tried vainly to show, by sophistry and romance, that he is very like an abolitionist, are now trying to show, by one-sided and distorted representations of his speeches, that he is very like a secessionist. Of course the present effort is as vain as the former one. The two efforts together may be looked upon as the dying struggles of Mr. Mallory's adversaries in the District; and surely in desperation at least the efforts well befit the occasion. Nothing could evince more impressively than such efforts that Mr. Mallory stands squarely on the golden medium of the platform of the Union party of Kentucky. The efforts are at once a testimony and a tribute to his declared position. They in the estimation of all unprejudiced patriots must strongly recommend instead of disparaging Mr. Mallory.

☞ Jeff Davis, in a speech at Jackson last winter, said that the Mississippi river was a "necessity not only to the people on its banks, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for the purpose. *The Confederacy must stand or fall by the defence of the river.*" At another time he called Vicksburg and Murfreesboro "vital points" to be held at all hazards. We have then struck the Confederacy in two vital parts, and it is nearly time for it to give up the ghost.

☞ When Grant won his important victory, he was at a great distance from Washington. Meade, when he won his, was much nearer, but it is said that all telegraphic communication between him and Washington was cut off. Perhaps, as a masterly piece of strategy, he cut it off himself.

☞ Men say they are not rebels and yet would yield all to the rebellion by making no resistance to it. We confess that we have a higher opinion of direct and bold rebels than we have for rebels *in circumbendibus*.

☞ We are all glad that the canal opposite Vicksburg was a failure. Vicksburg is now our burg, and we want her right on the Mississippi.

☞ The Government relieved Hooker, and Meade relieved Pennsylvania.

[From the National Intelligencer of June 27, 1863.]

THE CONSERVATIVE VIEWS.—It is known to our readers that during the session of the last Congress, its members, representing different political views with regard to the spirit and manner in which the pending war should be prosecuted, were in the habit of meeting from time to time for the purpose of taking counsel with each other, and determining the line of conduct they should pursue. These meetings were held alike by the "Republicans" and by the "Democratic" and "Union" members of the House of Representatives—the results of their deliberations being severally announced at the time in a series of resolutions which were published in our columns.

Inquiry having been made in the State of Kentucky respecting the tenor and language of the resolutions adopted by the "Conservative caucus," a correspondent in that State has requested us to reproduce them for the information of our readers in that quarter. We accordingly reprint to day the resolutions adopted at a meeting held by members of the House of Representatives on the 28th of June last, and of which the patriotic and venerable Mr. Crittenden was the chairman. We may add that it was understood at the time that these resolutions were from the pen of that eminent statesman, who, as the author of the well-known resolution, adopted with such unanimity by both Houses, defining the object of the war, was properly selected to indite the declarations which purport to have been conceived and adopted in explanation and reaffirmation of that resolution.

In republishing these resolutions it can hardly be necessary for us to inform our readers that we concurred in their general purport at the time they were first promulgated, and, greatly as we regret that the mutations of public opinion and the drift of events have combined to divide the loyal sentiment of the country which was once united in its adhesion to the "Crittenden Resolution," we can only repeat, in retrospect of the past and in prospect of the future, that, according to our impressions, all the real or seeming departures from the spirit and letter of that resolution have resulted in damage to the national cause. We know there are others, for whose intelligence and candor we have the highest respect, who do not concur with us in this view, and as we ask for our own opinions the toleration due to the sincerity with which they are held, so we cheerfully concede to all that liberty which independent and honest thought may rightfully claim when exercised upon topics that forbid indifference by their tremendous issues, and which perhaps exclude the hope of unanimity by the difficulty and complexity of the subjects involved in this great discussion. No man holds his opinions with more tenacity than the venerable statesman who is the author of these resolutions, and yet none more constantly exemplifies in his words and conduct that conciliatory demeanor which is at once the offspring of charity and the bond of patriotism.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the conservative members of the House of Representatives, held on the 28th of June last. They were promulgated at the time as the expression of the views which then obtained among their authors with regard to the origin and objects of the "war for the Union." These resolutions were published in the Intelligencer of July 1st, 1862, and are reproduced at the request of a subscriber in the State of Kentucky.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions, namely:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution and the Union and the laws *must* be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them *must* be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. *Resolved*, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or undertaken than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. *Resolved*, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as that Constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled or destroyed the constitutional relations of the so-called "Seceding States" to the Federal Government, neither has it divested those States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of those rights and powers may for a time be interrupted or obstructed by rebellion, and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but as soon as that rebellion is suppressed, these States will be entitled, as of right, to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers, dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of this Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and for *that purpose only*. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any mere sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party, and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the most patriotic, sprung at once into the field, and is bleeding and conquering in the defence of its Government. Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other than its first great purpose, and especially for the accomplishment of any mere party or sectional scheme.

5. *Resolved*, That the many and great victories lately achieved by our armies and navies, whilst they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our Government, give us the pleasing assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as hereinbefore defined, be kept steadily in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion, it is our opinion that our Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. *Resolved*, That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of union or peace, if the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measure which they have lately carried, and attempted to carry through the House of Representatives, shall be enacted into the form of laws, and remain unrebuked by the people.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury. And that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity, nor is there any such justification as "state necessity" known to our Government or laws.

8. The foregoing resolutions are in explanation and re-affirmation of the resolution passed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the "Crittenden resolution," and which declared "that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

☞ The foreign news by the Asia sets at rest the story that the Emperor Napoleon had renewed his overtures to the British cabinet for a joint mediation in American affairs. Earl Russell denied in the House of Lords that any communication on the subject had been received from the Emperor. So there will be no intervention at least for a while yet.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BANKERS.
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } apr8 d&wisly

NOTICE.
TO DEPOSITORS!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I WILL PAY SIX per cent interest on Deposits for a specified time and four per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal.
A. BLAND, Banker,
je dtf No. 403 Main street.

Southern Bank Notes
WANTED!
Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama, and
Louisiana
BANK NOTES
WANTED by A. BLAND, Banker,
o31 dtf Main st., near Fourth.

GOLD WANTED.
I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET RATE for
GOLD.
A. BLAND, Banker,
jan16 dtf Main st., near Fourth.

GREEN & GREEN,
LOUISVILLE, Main and Fourth. NASHVILLE, 42 College street.

Summer Soft Hats.
SUMMER STRAW HATS.
COOL ZEPHYR UNDERWEAR.
Shirts and Underwear
MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASUREMENT.
MILITARY HATS, CAPS, AND TRIMMINGS TO ORDER.
m25 dtf
JUST RECEIVED
A large assortment of
MEN'S & BOYS' SOFT FELT HATS,
All colors and qualities, and of the latest styles; also
MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS
AND
MILITARY HATS, CAPS, & TRIMMINGS.
DRESS HATS
OF OUR MANUFACTURE,
Always on hand. Price $5 for the best.
PRATHER & SMITH.
j13

F. H. HEGAN
(Old House of HEGAN & ESCOTT),
Manufacturer of Gilt Work and Dealer in French & American Window-Glass, Wall-Paper, Looking-Glasses, Photograph and Ambrotype Materials.
☞ Particular attention is called to my assortment of fine Engravings, colored and uncolored, to which I am constantly adding the newest and best publications as they are issued by the first publishing houses of Europe and America.
My factory for Gilt Work is fitted with the most approved machinery, and my facilities unsurpassed for furnishing Gilt Frames, oval and square, of new and elegant designs, at the lowest rates.
Special attention given to the framing of Photographs, Engravings, &c. mar9 dis6m

Government Claims.
WE ARE BUYING QUARTERMASTERS' AND COMMISSARY VOUCHERS and CHECKS at very low rates. Holders will do well to call and see us before selling.
TUCKER & CO., Bankers,
may11 distf Fourth st., 3 doors below Main.

S. DeWITT,
MILITARY SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS AND TRUNK
Manufacturer,
204 Third street, one door south of Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Having commenced anew the above business, I would be pleased to have my old friends and customers call and see me, also Military men who have traded with me the past two years at Mr. C. PROAL'S.
j10 dis1m S. DeWITT.

J. V. ESCOTT,
Of the late firm of HEGAN & ESCOTT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Photograph & Ambrotype Apparatus, Stock, & Chemicals, Photograph Albums, Engravings, and Artists' Matertals,
MANUFACTURER OF
Gilt Frames, Cornices, Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Ornamental Gilding, and Composition Work,
231 Main st., bet. Second and Third
J. V. ESCOTT informs his patrons and friends that his Frame Factory is now fully manned and equipped with all the latest and most approved steam machinery and appliances, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Gilt Work of entirely new and beautiful designs and richest styles of ornament. His stock of Photograph Materials and Photograph Albums is the largest ever brought to this city. jn25 d6mst

Independent National Guard!
EVERY MEMBER OF CO. A, INDEPENDent National Guard will be at the armory at 7½ o'clock this evening, the 13th, punctually, as business of interest to each one, in the complete organization and equipment of the company, will be transacted.
By order. R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. Com'g.
N. B. GANTT, Orderly Serg't. j13 m&s1

Attention, Sixth Ward Guards!
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MEET at Besancon's, on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.
By order.
j13 d1* J. C. ELLIS, Captain.

Mules Lost
TWO MULES STRAYED FROM the drove coming in on the Bardstown pike, in the eastern part of the city, yesterday. We will pay a liberal reward for them, delivered to us at our stable, corner Eleventh and Jefferson.
j13 d6 BROWN & CO.

Information Wanted
OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF MASTON FRAZER, of the neighborhood of Corinth, Miss. Any information concerning him or his son, James L. Frazer, would be thankfully received by his daughter, Nancy Frazer, Planters' Hotel, Louisville, Ky. She is in this city, by military authority, and is not allowed to go south of the Cumberland river during the war. jy13 d2&wl

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL BET $1,000 TO $500 that John Henry can not and did not make the time reported in the Democrat of Saturday, June 11th, to have been made on Friday, June 10th, at Woodlawn Race-Course, second heat, and will give until the 15th of July to accept the challenge.
jy13 d6* SQUARE DEAL.

NOTICE.
THE CAPTAINS OF ALL COMPANIES FORMed in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Wards, belonging to my command, are hereby ordered to meet at the Mayor's office this morning at 10 o'clock, to transact business of importance. It is important that every Captain should be punctual in his attendance.
jy13 d1 WM. MANGAN, Col. Com'g.

TO DRUGGISTS.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DRUG STORE, in a central part of the city, not further east than Preston street or west than Seventh. Address Box 1,166. jy11 d2*

INSURANCE!
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Fund belonging to the Members Insured - - - - - - $9,000,000.
All the profits are divided on the mutual system every five years among the members insured. Next quinquennial dividend, February 1, 1863.
The business of this Company is conducted exclusively on the Cash plan. No notes whatever are received for premiums, or paid back on claims for losses.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ADEAST, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
Dr. R. C. HEWETT, Medical Examiner, Louisville.
War Risks—5 per cent additional to usual rates.

Continental Insurance Company,
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - $1,250,000.
Three fourths of the profits returned annually to the Policy holders!
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec'y.

North American Fire Insurance Co.
NEW YORK CITY.
ORGANIZED IN 1826.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - $300,000
JAS. W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
Three fourths of the profits returned annually to the Policy holders.

Fulton Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - - $250,000.
WM. A. COBB, President.
JAS. M. RANKIN, Secretary.

La Fayette Fire Insurance Company,
No. 14, WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - $125,000.
T. J. BERGEN, President.
JAS. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

Home Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - - $300,000.
D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
CHAS. WILSON, Secretary.
Three fourths of the profits are returned annually to the Policy holders.

Washington Insurance Company,
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital..... $535,000
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
Three fourths of the profits are returned annually to the policy-holders.

As the authorized Agent of the above named safe, reliable, and justly popular Companies, Insurances will be taken on Lives and Property at equitable rates, and will make prompt and satisfactory settlements of losses. As the division of an Insurance risk among several Companies is regarded as safer and more prudent than a large amount in any one Company, I would respectfully solicit a portion of the business of my friends and the public.
B. D. KENEDY, Insurance Agent.
OFFICE No. 432 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in Dulaney's building, over D. O'Hare's Trunk Store. jl2 deodly

$10 REWARD—LOST.
ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE cars, on the night of the 9th inst., a light-colored Cassimere Coat, in which was a pistol, some money and papers, and a memorandum-book. The undersigned will pay a liberal reward for the coat, papers, and pistol. H. McGLINCEY,
jy11 j2&d1* Louisville Hotel.

Stray Mule.
STRAYED FROM MY STABLE, ON the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson, on the 9th inst., a GRAY MARE MULE, 15 hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, marked P on her neck. There is a sore place on the right hind leg on the eastern joint. A liberal reward will be paid for her return. P. McKEIGNEY.
jy11 j2&d1*

For Hire,
A NEGRO WOMAN, WITH THREE CHILDREN, a good house servant, plain cook, washer, and ironer. Will be hired for the balance of the year to a good home for a mere nominal price. Apply to
C. C. SPENCER,
jy10 d3 No. 520 Main st.

For Hire,
A FINE HOSTLER AND CARRIAGE-DRIVER. For terms apply to A. J. Ballard. jy9 d6*

BLACK SILK
In the Country
AT THE IMPORTERS' PRICES.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, New York,
Offers to the ladies all the advantages on black Silk, having the best assortment from all the first French manufacturers, which he sells at importers' prices.
Ten samples will be sent to any part of the United States to persons applying for them by letter, and if they send orders the goods will be delivered to them by express against payment free of Charges.
LEGRAIN,
jy8 d6 729 Broadway, New York.

PICNIC! PICNIC!
ST. JOSEPH ORPHAN ASYLUM.
Appeal to the Citizens of Louisville and vicinity.
THE ABOVE ASYLUM, WELL KNOWN IN your city, would respectfully state that they are still burdened with a large debt, and said debt being daily increased by further call of charity on them, have come to the conclusion to hold a Picnic for the benefit of said Asylum, at the well-known and suitable place of Capt. Chr. Knapp's Garden, on MONDAY, the 27th of July, 1863. The Trustees are well aware that several entertainments of the same kind, and for the same purpose, by similar institutions, have been held this year, but hope that the good people and friends of the orphan have still a charitable disposition to help the poor orphan along, and hope to be liberally supported. A Committee of the Asylum will call on the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity to solicit contributions for getting up the affair, and every small gift will be thankfully received. The Committee will be provided with a book to mark all donations therein. They will make their first call on Monday, the 6th of July, 1863.
CLEMENS SCHILDT, President.
NICOLAUS BOES, Vice President.
JOSEPH STUKENBERG, Sec'y.
JOHN SCHULTEN, Cashier.
jy4 dtf

A BOOK OF GREAT INTEREST.
THE TRIAL OF
HON. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM
BY A MILITARY COMMISSION,
The Proceedings under his Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus;
WITH THE ARGUMENTS OF
HON. GEO. E. PUGH, HON. AARON F. PERRY, AND HON. FLAMEN BALL.
One volume law sheep.....$2.
Dealers supplied by
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Publishers and Booksellers,
jy10 d6 425 Main st.

$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the night of July 4, 1863, a negro boy named TIM, black, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, heavy built, and weighs from 160 to 180 pounds. Had on when he left a black frock coat, a pair of blue cottonade pants over another pair, and high hat. The above reward will be paid if caught and delivered to me or placed in some secure place. Address.
M. BRYAN,
jy9 d12* Jeffersontown, Jefferson co., Ky.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WISH TO PURchase 500 cord green split Beech Wood; to be delivered not later than 1st December. Apply to
HOLT & TAYLOR,
jy9 d6 111 Main st.

Office of the Adams Express Company,
LOUISVILLE, July 8, 1863.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT ON FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON ROAD.
ALL FREIGHT SENT TO THE DEPOT TO BE forwarded by this Company must be accompanied with Custom-House permits, or it will not be received by our Messenger.
jy9 d6 S. A. JONES, Ag't.

$20 REWARD.
RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on 20th June, a negro girl, named HARRIETTE, about 16 years old, 5 feet high, stout built, weighing about 130 lbs.; copper color; nearly black, small mouth, and thick lips. She was raised in the city, and formerly belonged to W. E. Herbert, and lived with Major A. L. Symms until recently. I will pay the above reward if taken in the city or county, or the usual reward if taken out of the city or county, so she is delivered to me.
jy7 d6 L. NAHM, 414 Market st.

Copartnership.
HAVING THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship, styled McFerran & Menefee, and purchased of Guthrie & Co. their stock of goods, smoke-house, &c., we will continue the wholesale provision and commission business at their old stand, on Main street, between First and Second.
JOHN B. McFERRAN.
R. J. MENEFEE.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1863.
NOTICE.
In retiring from the provision and commission business, we cheerfully recommend Messrs. McFerran & Menefee as worthy of the confidence and patronage of our friends.
Our office will be at the store of McFerran & Menefee, as heretofore, under the same style of
GUTHRIE & CO.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1863. jy7 d18

Lost Certificate of Stock.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT A CERTIFIcate of five shares of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, Number 740, dated July 15, 1842, issued in favor of Nineau E. Gray, was lost or stolen about the 30th day of September, 1861, from the possession of Joseph J. Landes, commissioner, Hopkinsville, Christian county, Kentucky, and that six months from this date I shall apply to the said Bank for a new certificate in place thereof, and I hereby call on all persons to show cause why such new certificate shall not be issued.
W. E. WARFIELD,
Adm'r C. T. A. of N. E. Gray, dec'd.
m19 d2aw6m

WINE—50 casks Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wine in store and for sale by
jy7 JNO. B. GHEENS & CO.

RICE—20 bags prime Rice just received by
j24 GARDNER & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 State street, Boston,
Insures Lives on the Mutual Principle.
NET ACCUMULATION exceeding $2,000,000, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life $15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1843—settled in cash or by addition to policy.
Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.
LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.
Hon. W. F. Bullock, Col. P. B. Atwood,
R. Burge, Esq., Abraham Hite,
A. Rawson, Esq., A. F. Coghlan, Esq.,
D. F. Faulds, Esq., George Davis, Esq.
J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.
Office in Nowcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt street.
aug12 deodly

AUGUST ELECTION.
FOR CONGRESS.
1st District.
N. N. COWGILL, of Fulton county, is a candidate to represent the First District in the next U. S. House of Representatives.
j1 dtd*
8TH DISTRICT.
WM. H. RANDALL, of Laurel county, is the Union candidate for Congress from the Eighth District.
m27 dtd*
4TH DISTRICT.
CAPT. WILLIAM J. HEADY is announced as a candidate for the 4th Congressional District, subject to the endorsement of a Union Democratic convention.
m8 dtd*
5TH DISTRICT.
THE Hon. ROB. MALLORY is a candidate for Congress to represent the 5th District.
m26 d&wtf WM. H. FORWOOD.
FOR THE STATE SENATE.
WE are authorized to announce GIBSON MALLORY as a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of Jefferson county and the upper wards of the city.
TOUNES is a candidate for the State Senate from the counties of Hopkins, Webster, and Union.
m13 dtd*
ISAAC P. MILLER is a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the District composed of the First, Second, and First, Second, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards of the city of Louisville. j10 dtd*
MR. D. S. BRYAN, of Simpson county, Ky., is a candidate for the State Senate from the district composed of Simpson, Allen, &c. j24 dtd*
FOR THE LOWER HOUSE.
MR. JOHN M DELPH, having been unanimously recommended by a committee of delegates from the three lower wards, has consented to be a candidate for the State Legislature in that District, and will be supported. jy10 dte
DR. WM. M. ALLEN is a candidate to represent Jefferson county in the lower House of the next Legislature. j12 dte*
HUGH IRVINE is a candidate for the State Legislature in the 1st Distrsct of the city of Louisville, composed of the First, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards. j26 dte
BENSON ORMSBY is a candidate to represent Jefferson county in the lower House of the next Legislature. jy7 dte*
FOR STREET INSPECTOR.
EASTERN DISTRICT.
WM. BAILEY, present Street Inspector of Eastern District, is a candidate for re-election at the August election. jy16 dte*
I AM a candidate for Street Inspector of the Eastern District at the August election.
jy4 dte* W. MODENBACH.

MARSHAL'S SALES.
Marshal's Sale.
R. W. Snowden's Adm'r against R. W. Snowden's Heirs } In Chancery. No. 14,842.
BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Friday, July 17, 1863, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door, in the city of Louisville,
THE LOT OF GROUND
Bounded thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of Washington and Ford streets, thence eastwardly with and fronting on Washington street 105 feet, thence at right angles northwardly 200 feet, thence at right angles westwardly 105 feet, thence at right angles southwardly along the east line of Floyd street 200 feet to the beginning, and all of the improvements, machinery, loc

MONDAY, JULY 13, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.
Chicago Express..... 8:35 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express..... 8:30 P. M.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.
Express..... 5:00 A. M.
Accommodation..... 4:20 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville R. R.
Passenger Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Lebanon Train..... 7:00 A. M.

Jeffersonville R. R.
Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, & Cairo Ex. 7:30 A. M.
Fast Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East..... 2:45 P. M.
Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East..... 10:00 P. M.

THE HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—This illustrious patriot and statesman is now in the city as the guest of our townsman Dr. Robert Bush.

BUSINESS AND MARKETS RESUMED.—The special order of Gen. Boyle which we publish rescinds those portions of General Order No. 32 suspending business and closing the markets, and also requiring females to remain in their houses after 7½ P. M. All business hereafter will be suspended at 5 P. M. to allow the Legion of Defence to drill at least one hour. The Militia of the Reserve are requested to enroll their names and perfect an organization, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

☞Trains will leave this morning on both roads going North—the New Albany, Salem, and Chicago, and the Louisville and Indianapolis railroads.

☞The stallion race run at Woodlawn last Friday was exciting, though it was accompanied by several mishaps. It was a trot for mile heats, the best three in five. The track was not well attended, as an impression prevailed that the race had been postponed. The entries were as follows: 1st, A. Pennington named John Henry; 2d, J. B. Parks named Ed. Everett; 3d, L. L. Dorsey named Gold Dust; 4th, W. E. Milton named Limber Jim. Limber Jim was withdrawn. Gold Dust came up to the stand with a negro rider, and by the rules of the course there had to be a change; his owner said he would ride himself rather than have any disappointment, but finally a substitute was obtained. The horse, however, was restive under the new control, and would not come to the score with the other horses, and, as a consequence, could not compete for the heat, which resulted: John Henry, 1; Ed. Everett, 2; Gold Dust, withdrawn. Before the start Ed. Everett lost a fore shoe, and, though a specific time is allowed by the rules to remedy such a difficulty, it was refused, and the heat made by the shoeless nag.

In the second heat Ed. Everett lost the same shoe in the first quarter, and John Henry won in 2:42¾.

In the third heat John Henry had the lead, but Ed. Everett passed him on the home stretch, and came in at an easy jog in 2:44.

The fourth was declared a dead heat by the judges, though Edward Everett came in thirty rods ahead, as there had been a running start.

The fifth heat was won by Edward Everett in 2.44.

At the sixth heat John Henry was withdrawn, and, of course, registered as distanced.

RECAPITULATION.

Heats	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
John Henry	2	1	3	1	2	w'd'n
Edward Everett	2	2	1	1	1	1
Gold Dust	w'd'n	0	0	0	0	0
Limber Jim	w'd'n	0	0	0	0	0
Time	2.39¾	2.42¾	2.44	2.44	2.44	

The owner of John Henry, after this result, offered a banter to renew the trial of these three horses in the fall for $5,000, whenever the owners of the other two should deposit $2,500 in the Secretary's hands. We are informed that this money will be posted, and the race made, as Edward Everett and Gold Dust possess the perfect confidence of their owners, and there is no back out in them.

☞On Saturday evening (11th inst.) some rebels who were prowling about in the vicinity of Middletown, in the eastern part of this county, fired the barn of Capt. George W. Womack, Provost Marshal of this district. The barn and contents, farming utensils, grain, &c., was entirely consumed. It was one of the most complete and well-arranged buildings of the kind in the county. Captain Womack's loss is very heavy; the exact amount is not known. There was no insurance. The scoundrels have not been seen or heard of since the perpetration of the deed.

Captain Hare, who left Jeffersonville yesterday (Saturday) in pursuit of a band of guerillas who had crossed the river at a point about 8 miles above the city, returned this evening and reported that he killed 3, wounded several, and took the remainder, 17, prisoners. They are in safe keeping in Jeffersonville.

REBEL CHIVALRY!—Lieutenant Sullivan, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, who with a band of 25 men made such a stubborn and gallant fight against Morgan's force at Bardstown several days ago, surrendered at last, as our readers know, on the promise that he and his men should be treated as prisoners of war. This promise was fulfilled by taking the hats and boots off his men while following the body of a dead comrade to the grave, and making prisoners of Lieutenants Watts and Hines after they had been regularly paroled. Even Lieutenant Sullivan's own belt was demanded of him by Morgan's A. A. G., Capt. S. H. Green. Here is civilized warfare for you! Here is rebel chivalry!! The usages observed by Morgan and his men are the usages not of war but of thieving and of pillage.

☞Capt. Heady, while on an electioneering tour, was made a prisoner by Morgan's gang, and, after being compelled to accompany the party some distance, was released, and reached this city on Saturday, minus his horse, which he will have to replace before he can resume his canvass. It would seem that his no-more-men-and-no-more-money principles do not avail him much with the outside friends of his party. If proper representations were made to Morgan, he would most certainly make restitution of the Captain's horse; for how can the proper aid and comfort to the rebellion be extended if one of its most active sympathizers is thus summarily dismounted and left to stump the Third District on foot.

☞Several young men who belong to Morgan's gang were in our city on Saturday night. They were mounted and making inquiries at the former residences of their parents for their present location. We cannot understand how they evaded our pickets, but the fact of their presence here is undeniable. There were none but females where they applied, who succeeded in giving information to the nearest hospital of their presence, but before any men could be sent to make arrests the prey had flown.

COUNTY ENROLMENT.—The enrolling officers for Jefferson county have been designated, and they will enter upon the discharge of their duties this morning. The solid yeomanry are anxious to have the opportunity for forming themselves into companies, and we have no doubt that there will be an available force offered to Gen. Boyle which will be much greater than he could possibly anticipate.

☞Under our obituary head will be observed a notice of the death of an infant son of Brig.-Gen. Judah. Every Kentuckian will sympathize with the gallant officer in this bereavement, which has clouded his New York home, while he is here nobly defending our State from its base invaders.

☞A fire occurred yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in a grocery store on the corner of First and Jefferson streets. The engines were promptly on the ground before much damage was done, and by their timely assistance the flames were quickly extinguished.

☞The Nashville train brought up yesterday, in charge of Capt. Ashcraft, six rebels, captured at Woodburn. They belong to Morgan's freebooters.

☞There are now confined in the Military Prison in this city upwards of one hundred of Morgan's men taken in this State and Indiana.

☞Every able-bodied man ought to enroll, but those over forty-five are not expected to drill.

MORGAN'S INVASION OF INDIANA.—The New Albany Ledger says the route of the rebels from Corydon to Salem was by way of Palmyra and rear of Greenville. Along the entire route they robbed and destroyed property indiscriminately. Of horses they took a large number, and were particular in their selections to take none but the best. Every house along the road was entered, and such of the contents as suited them the rebels took, destroying in the most wanton manner what was wholly useless to them. All blacksmith tools, and such other articles as could be of service to a pursuing force, were carried away or destroyed.

At Salem the railroad track was torn up, and a water-tank near the town burned. The depot was also burned, together with a splendid passenger and four freight cars. The railroad was further damaged by the burning of three bridges between Salem and Farrabee's Station, and the destruction of a water-tank near Harristown.

At Salem, after the burning of the depot, Morgan announced it as his intention to burn all the mills and factories in the town, and issued orders to that effect. He afterwards reconsidered these orders, and told the owners of such property that he would spare it upon the payment of one thousand dollars for each mill and factory. These levies upon the citizens were responded to, and the money paid over to the freebooter chief. This alone saved the town from a conflagration which would have desolated it, as the buildings put under contribution are so located that had they been fired the conflagration would have been communicated from them to hundreds of other houses.

At Palmyra a force of three hundred and fifty or four hundred Home Guards, under Gen. J. A. Cravens, member of Congress, had concentrated, having fallen back to that point from near Corydon. Prudently enough, considering their inability to even retard the approach of Morgan, they fell back from Palmyra to Salem. So sudden and unexpected was Morgan's entry into Salem, that all these Home Guards were made prisoners of war. They were afterwards paroled. The whole force, we learn, was mounted, and as the rebel chief is not celebrated for ever returning any of his stolen property in the line of horse flesh, the horses were carried off, together with the equipments of the men, and are yet in the enemy's possession.

From Salem the rebels moved off to Cantox, a post village, in Washington county, four and a half miles east from Salem. Canton, and the country surrounding it, is settled by Quakers. John had no doubt that, as they were non-combatants, they "would be delighted to see him." But especially was he interested in the excellent quality of the equine productions of that fine region of country. He relieved the good "Friends" of their horse-flesh to the number of over one hundred, and, joining his left column with the right, which entered the town by way of Harrisontown, he moved off in the direction of Vienna, Scott county, on the line of the Jeffersonville railroad.

At 11 o'clock on Friday night the advance guard of Morgan's forces extended to Vienna, and about 2 o'clock the rear guard came up. At this place they burned a bridge on the Jeffersonville railroad, but otherwise the road was not injured. The depot and station-house were burned, but at this point all private property was respected. A poor family, who were living in the station-house, were notified by Morgan that he intended to burn the building, and were urged to move their goods, which they did, when the house was set on fire and burned.

From Vienna Morgan divided his forces into two columns, one marching north, while the other started in the direction of Madison.

It was not known definitely what his intentions were, but it is supposed that his chief object now is to leave the State as easily as possible, and with as little loss as he can. The column moving towards Madison has not been heard of since it left Vienna. Where it is now precisely it is impossible to say. The advance of the other column appeared before old Vernon, Jennings county, north of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on Saturday night. The place was held by our forces under Gen. Love. Morgan made a final demand for an unconditional surrender of the place, but was promptly refused by the Union officer. Morgan replied that he would immediately commence shelling the town after thirty-five minutes had elapsed, which time he gave for the removal of the women and children. Gen. Love issued the order for their removal, and in the brief time given by Morgan it was done. Our forces in line of battle awaited an attack until two o'clock yesterday morning, when advancing, they found to their utter chagrin and disappointment that the rebels had retired during the night, and left their pickets in full view to deceive us. Morgan's strategy succeeded, and once more we had failed to get a fight out of him. From Vernon he seems to have scattered his forces in every direction in squads, companies, and regiments.

One party of them, probably under Morgan in person, went up the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, doing whatever damage they chose. They have torn up the track, burned a bridge or two, robbed the people, and are making every effort to get out of the State. They seem to be making for Lawrenceburg, or some other point on the Ohio river in that direction.

MORGAN'S BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—We have already noticed the brutal and barbarous manner in which John Morgan ordered the murder of an Orderley Sergeant of the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers on his march on Springfield after the capture of Lebanon. It seems that we did not tell half the horrible story of his fiendish and malignant cruelty. The Central Kentuckian states that another poor fellow, whose name it did not learn, fell in the road and was run over by a wagon, the wheel passing over his head, injuring him seriously.

Samuel Ferguson died after arriving at Springfield from exhaustion.

While on the way, Lieutenant Hammer, of the Sixteenth Kentucky, asked permission of one of the guards to let him get up behind him, which the guard reluctantly granted; but soon an officer rode by and made Lieutenant Hammer get down, and afterwards kicked him in the back several times.

More such instances of brutality committed by these murderers and highwaymen toward the prisoners could be mentioned were it necessary.

All the prisoners were robbed of their money and clothing, and in fact everything valuable they had. The boys had just been paid off, and some of the officers had as much as five or six hundred dollars, all of which was stolen from them.

☞About eighteen miles above the city on the river road, on Saturday night or Sunday morning, a small party of our cavalry met a gang of guerillas, when a sharp fight ensued, lasting only a short time. Four rebels were killed and nineteen captured—all that were seen during the engagement. They belong to Stonestreet's command, and are a part of the same gang who attempted to cross the Ohio at Ten Mile Island.

☞Official information reached New Albany yesterday that a company of the Third Indiana Cavalry attacked a rebel gang near Providence, Indiana, on Saturday, defeating them, killing two, wounding three, and capturing nineteen prisoners. They are a part of Morgan's command. The prisoners were brought to New Albany and properly disposed of.

☞In firing into the train several days since, this side of Lebanon, Ky., on that branch of the Nashville railroad, a child was shot in its mother's arms. A ball passed through the poor little infant's body, wounding it severely, though not fatally.

☞Morgan's Adjutant General, Davis, was captured near Providence, Ind., on the line of the New Albany and Salem Railroad yesterday morning, and was brought to New Albany last night.

THE SURRENDER OF LEBANON.—From the Central Kentuckian we gather more satisfactory particulars of the attack and surrender of Lebanon. It states that on Saturday morning reliable information reached Colonel Hanson that Morgan in force had attacked the Federal forces at Green River bridge, in Taylor county. Apprehensions of an attack were felt and expressed. Lieut. Col. Hanson, of the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers Infantry, and Post Commandant, with only 350 available men, without either artillery or cavalry, prepared as best he could to meet and resist the rebels at all hazards. Saturday morning, news reached Lebanon that a band of rebels, some fifty or sixty, were at Hardin creek bridge, three miles west of that place, and in the act of burning it. As soon as horses could be procured, about 100 men were mounted from the 20th, and Col. Spalding's recruits, to scour the country and ascertain the movements and designs of the enemy. One of the parties thus sent out reached St. Mary's Station about 11 o'clock, where they soon ascertained from the firing of guns in the distance that the train had been stopped and attacked. Spurring forward, they soon reached the scene of action, and, with one or two well-directed volleys, put the rebels to flight, killing one, wounding three, and capturing two prisoners.

At about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, Morgan having approached in the dense fog, without being perceived, within one mile and a half of Lebanon, was observed to detour to the right and left. At half-past 8 the town was completely surrounded, when the skirmishing commenced. At this juncture Morgan sent in a flag of truce demanding immediate surrender, and, in case of refusal, that the women and children should be removed.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock, Col. Hanson and his brave little band, with a prospect of soon being enveloped in a conflagration, and surrounded by overwhelming numbers, and having, as we are informed, exhausted their ammunition, hoisted the white flag. After the surrender the work of pillage commenced. Houses were robbed, stores and groceries plundered. Owing to the unusual calmness of the weather, and the untiring efforts of some few citizens, the burning did not become general. As it was, twenty-three houses were consumed, including stables, barns, and the depot buildings. We have heard that there were divers and sundry dwellings in different parts of the town plundered and set on fire, which were extinguished before doing much damage.

NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—A gentleman just from Dixie gives the Nashville Press some interesting items in relation to the defenders of the "Sacred Soil." He was at Chattanooga when the gallant Rosecrans moved upon and put Bragg to flight. The perambulating Governor Harris made a speech to the people, in which he said that in less than twenty days the Confederates would have Nashville, with all its stores and munitions of war. The impudent part of this announcement comes from the fact that Harris was then fleeing to save his neck.

This gentleman says there is no doubt but John Morgan has a regular mail route from Sparta, Tenn., to Louisville, Kentucky. We call particular attention to this, as it is no doubt a fact. The Confederacy has, he says, enough meat to do it two months, but no longer, and that a large part of this is old bacon, taken from Nashville and Shelbyville when they retreated over a year ago. Boots are worth $75 per pair, shoes are worth $50 per pair.

He has heard the most prominent rebels say that it would never do to hang officers captured in command of negro troops. They fear retaliation.

General Wheeler was drowned in crossing Duck river. He married Bragg's daughter a few days before.

This gentleman says he has frequently heard the wealthiest slaveholders declare that slavery might go to h—; but the Union must be saved, or liberty was gone forever.

One Mr. Baugh had a young man's father sent South for being a Union man. The young man paid no particular notice to the officer until Saunders's raid, and on hearing the Union troops were in the vicinity, he went to Mr. Baugh and told him he had come to avenge the treatment of his father, and shot the old villain through the head, and made his way to the national troops, and escaped across the mountains.

The Chattanooga Rebel of June 26th says that R. H. Thompson, a runaway rebel from Lexington, Ky., at present the proprietor of the Lamar House at Knoxville, put all the lady guests in the cellar during the bombardment of that city by Saunders. During the fight a big red-headed bluegrass Kentucky Captain became scared and ran into the cellar with the women, and remained there until the fight was over and the Union forces retired.

SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.—One of the theories of Morgan's raid into Indiana is that it was to cause a withdrawal of forces from this State so that Buckner, Preston, and others might enter the State from the Cumberland Gap without much opposition. The Cincinnati Gazette says, despatches from Stanford to Gen. Burnside on Friday evening state that the rebels in that vicinity were stealing horses. Our forces in that section have not been withdrawn, and they are looking after these horse-thieves. The report that Buckner's division or any other large force of rebels is coming into Kentucky, is entirely discredited at headquarters. Communications received from Danville, Somerset, Stanford, Lexington and other points make no mention of the approach of any rebel force.

Bragg's whereabouts is a problem difficult to solve. "Bragg is a good dog"—for running and hiding, but we feel confident that if he or any other rebel leader invades our State, they will find an adequate force arrayed against them to expel them promptly.

☞Edwin Paschal, Esq., and L. C. Houck have assumed the editorial control of the Nashville Press, and the impress of their talent has infused additional spirit into the columns of that excellent paper.

☞Gen. Rosecrans will take up his headquarters at Manchester, and from that point we shall soon hear of vigorous advances into the heart of rebeldom.

☞We are indebted to R. S. Lukenbill, Adams Express messenger, for Nashville papers in advance of mails.

☞Thanks to Dr. Wheeler, Express messenger, for late papers in advance of the mails.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 12, 1863.
Special Orders, No. 167.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * * *

III. Paragraph II of General Orders No. 32, from these headquarters, is hereby rescinded, and business will be resumed as usual in the city and country, and the markets will be held without restriction.

IV. That portion of paragraph V of General Orders No. 32, requiring females to remain in their houses after half-past seven o'clock P. M., is also rescinded.

V. Until further orders, all business houses, manufactories, drinking saloons, etc., will be closed promptly at 5 o'clock P. M. to allow all persons enrolled in the Legion of Defence to drill at least one hour.

VI. Commanding officers of the Legion of Defence are hereby directed and enjoined to require all persons connected with the organization to meet promptly for the purpose of drill. All absentees and delinquents will be arrested and punished. Citizens over the age of forty-five are not expected to drill, but it is proper they should enroll their names, and have some nominal organization, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

VII. The city authorities and all good citizens are expected to co-operate with the General Commanding in perfecting the organization of the Legion of Defence for the future protection of the city.

By command of Brig. Gen. BOYLE.
j13 d3 A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

A portly young friend, the other day, contemplated for some minutes the ponderous dimensions of a bystander's feet, and, in a tone of utter wonder, said as he surveyed the man's upper works: "You'd have been a tall man if they hadn't bent you off so far up."

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE ARREST OF HON. N. WOLFE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 10, 1863.

In an article in the Democrat of to-day, on the subject of Mr. Wolfe's arrest, I am charged with being a vindictive fellow, and it is said that I am very unpopular in Owen county. Now, as to the charge of vindictiveness, it has never been made against me before, and must be predicated on the fact that I arrested Mr. Wolfe. But, after the arrest was made, instead of putting Mr. Wolfe under guard, as is usual in such cases, I allowed him twenty-four hours parole before starting to Louisville, and I suppose he used that time in hunting up charges against me, thinking thereby to weaken my testimony; and it would be remarkable indeed if he should fail among the rebels of Owen to hear something of the sort with which I am charged. But Mr. Wolfe will learn before he remains very long among his new friends that it will not do to rely on everything which they tell him.

I have no prejudice against Mr. Wolfe, no unkind feelings toward him, and I treated him with every indulgence while in my charge.

Is it possible that Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Harney do not see that I did my simple duty in making the arrest? Mr. Wolfe comes to Owen county, where the masses of the people are known to be unfavorable to the use of means necessary to suppress the rebellion, and at a time, too, when the enrolling officers are at work in the discharge of their official duties, and uses language in a public speech calculated to inflame the passions of the people and induce them to resist the progress of the enrolment, and thus cripple the government in its efforts to obtain the necessary levies for the army. Besides this, his course would bring trouble on the people of the county, for resistance on their part or obstruction to the work of the enrolling officers would subject them to arrest. Is it possible that such patriots and lovers of the people as Mr. Harney and Wolfe would rather see fifty or one hundred of the people (who are the dupes of such men as Mr. Wolfe) get into this trouble than that Mr. Wolfe should be cut short in his canvass in Owen, to say nothing of the chances of the loss among enrolling officers?

Mr. Harney knows that it has already cost the government thousands of dollars to bring about order in Owen county, and that the people of that county have been great sufferers by arrests and the necessary quartering of troops upon the county. And all because party leaders have been suffered to keep the prejudices of the people aroused and their passions inflamed by misrepresentation and false statements in relation to the government and the rebellion; and now, when comparative quiet has been restored in the county, and the enrolment is going on, is Mr. Wolfe or any one else to be allowed to make disloyal speeches to the people, and make it again necessary for the government to send a regiment of troops to restore order?

But it may be said that Mr. Wolfe said nothing concerning the draft or enrolment in his speech. Granted. But a man can do by indirect means what he would not feel like undertaking by direct means. For instance, if Mr. Wolfe had said to the people, "Take your arms and shoot the enrolling officers," they would have refused and not listened to him further, but he might lead them to commit that offence by arguments and appeals to their passions and prejudices, and it is as much the duty of officers to arrest a man who takes this indirect way of doing mischief as it is to arrest him for telling them directly to shoot an enrolling officer. And it is the duty of the officer, without waiting for other evidence than his own, promptly to arrest a man if he hears him making use of those indirect means for treasonable purposes.

Suppose I hear a man say he intends to shoot or otherwise interfere with an enrolling officer, am I to wait to look for some one else who heard him say the same, before I arrest him? Or shall I make the arrest at once and thereby prevent the mischief?

Mr. Harney says that when Mr. Wolfe reports with his affidavits, the case will be dismissed. I cannot say what will be the result, not being as wise as Mr. Harney, but I suppose that when all the testimony, together with the circumstances under which the speech was made, are duly considered, a just decision will be rendered.

As to what Mr. Harney says about my unpopularity in Owen, I will only say that I am not more so than Mr. Harney and Mr. Wolfe were before they took their memorable leap from the Union train.

Neither of them would have felt very comfortable in Owen county before that event, and it was that unpopularity of Mr. Wolfe in Owen which made him take such an extreme secession position in his speech. He felt that it was necessary to please the most radical in order to get the sixteen or eighteen hundred votes which the secessionists can poll in the county, and for the sake of that vote he ran the risk of getting himself, as well as the people of Owen, into trouble.

Does Mr. Harney think because Mr. Wolfe was once a Union man that he has a right to make seditious speeches in Owen?

I will further say on this subject of unpopularity, that Mr. Crittenden is very unpopular in Owen, and I heard one of Mr. Wolfe's new friends, and a leader in Owen, say that there was nothing he so much desired as to see Mr. Crittenden hung.

And if Mr. Harney wishes to know whether I am popular with the loyal men where I am known, let him make the inquiry and he will find the truth is just the reverse of what he states in his article. C. B. SNELL,
Deputy Prov. Marshal for Owen Co.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13, 1863.
Special Orders, No.—.

I. The Colonels of the different regiments of the "Legion of Defence" will be held accountable for all arms, equipments, and ammunition issued to the various companies of their command.

II. They will see that the commanding officers of the companies at once provide suitable armories at which the arms, etc., will be kept. No persons will be permitted to take their arms to their homes under any circumstances.

III. Proper guards, who will be held responsible for their conduct, will be detailed every night by company commandants to guard the armories. Three men at each armory will be sufficient for this purpose.

IV. Regimental commanders will report to these headquarters the location of the armories of the different companies of their commands. By command of Brig.-Gen. J. T. BOYLE.
A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES,
COLUMBUS, O., July 7, 1863.
Circular.

I. The following extract from Special Orders No. 285, dated War Department, June 27, 1863, is published for information of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

7. In accordance with General Orders Nos. 3, 61, and 100, of 1862, from the War Department, a Board of officers, to consist of Brig.-General A. J. Slemmer, U. S. Vols.; Major Roger Jones, Ass't Inspector-General U. S. Army; Surgeon John F. Head, U. S. Army, will assemble at Columbus, O., on the 1st day of July, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the condition of all officers who may report at Columbus, in accordance with General Orders Nos. 3, 61, and 100, of 1862, as convalescents.

* * * * * * *

I. Officers reporting for examination in accordance with the above will register their names at these headquarters without delay.

By command of BRIG. GEN. JOHN S. MASON.
JOHN GREEN,
j13 d3 Captain and Ass't Adj't General.

Yesterday, a man known as Ward, who calls himself "Artemus Ward," and lyingly claims to be the author of the humorous letters published over that signature, was arrested at Camp Cleveland for selling fraudulent bank bills to the soldiers. He had been selling worthless bills issued by the Adrian Insurance Company at five cents on the dollar. This man Ward has been through the country with a show, falsely representing himself to be the veritable "Artemus." He has played the part of an imposter for some time, and now he is arrested for a swindler. We hope he may get his deserts.
Cleveland Leader, 9th.

A little girl showing her cousin, about four years old, a star, said: "That star you see up there is bigger than this world." "No it ain't," said she. "Yes, it is." "Why, then, don't it keep the rain off?"

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
FRANKFORT, July 8, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Thompson et al. vs. Gist's adm'r; affirmed.
Whitney vs. Sudduth et al., Bourbon; reversed.
Beakler vs. Ludlow, Kenton; reversed.

ORDERS.

Ward vs. Crotty et al., Fleming; motion to correct taxation of costs overruled.
Stockton vs. Stockton, Fleming;
Same vs. Forman and wife, Fleming; time extended until first day of meeting of Court after recess.
Barnes, Barnes, White & Co., Montgomery; order of hearing set aside and cause set for hearing on the thirty-sixth day of the present term by consent.
Cumbers vs. Cumbers, Bracken;
Sallee et al. vs. Stewart, Grant;
Bates vs. Hughes, Letcher; were continued.
Bowen vs. Hall, Powell;
Sewell vs. Hill's adm'r, Carroll;
Dean et al. vs. Garnett, Carroll;
Asking et al. vs. Jenkins' adm'r, Bracken;
Smith vs. Marksberry, Grant;
Hunt's assignee vs. Davidson's trustee, Fayette; were submitted on briefs.
Hughart vs. Bourne et al., Montgomery; argued by Judge Farrow for appellee, and argument concluded by Thos. Turner for appellant.

MARRIED,

On the 7th ult., in New Albany, Ind., by the Rev. Heggs, H. S. T. THOMSON, of Carrollton, Ky., to Miss MOLLIE KIYNES, of Ballardsville, Ky.

DIED,

At Staten Island, New York, on the 10th inst., WM. RAYMOND, youngest son of Brigadier-General Henry M. and Maria B. Judah, U. S. A., aged ten months and ten days.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞Post-office Currency will be exchanged for larger bills at this office.

☞Old papers for sale at the Journal office.

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1863.—The highest premium has been awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines at the World's Fair, recently held in London, England, with all other sewing machines in competition. This result was not unexpected of course, but is still highly complimentary to American genius, and a triumph more noteworthy considering the public sentiment in England. This marked recognition of this machine not only adds to its prestige, confirming as it does, the numerous awards here, but should satisfy the public that if any sewing is done Wheeler & Wilson's is the machine to do it.

WM SUMNER & CO.,
General Agents for the West and Southwest. Office No. 1, Masonic Temple. j3eod

☞The Hon. J. J. Landram will address the citizens of this Senatorial District at the following places, to wit:

Tuesday, July 21, Hamilton, Boone county.
Wednesday, July 22, Union, Boone co.
Thursday, July 23, Florence, Boone co.
Friday, July 24, Burlington, Boone co.
Saturday, July 25, Petersburg, Boone co.
Monday, July 27, Flat Creek, Grant co.
Tuesday, July 28, Downingsville, Grant co.
Wednesday, July 29, Williamstown, Grant.
Thursday, July 30, Crittenden, Grant co.
Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
jy11 d&w

GEN. BRAMLETTE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Monday July 13, Taylorsville.
Tuesday, July 14, Shelbyville.
Wednesday, July 15, New Castle.
Thursday, July 16, Lagrange.
The hour of speaking is 1 o'clock, and he will make a further list in time. dtd

☞Col. Marc Mundy, Commandant of the Post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours, and entitled to passes, may obtain them at 7 o'clock A. M. each day in time to take the morning trains.

No passes, however, will be given by the Commandant of the Post at his Hotel to others than those *arriving after office hours.*
j2 d&wtf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Custom-house.
PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

WHOLESALE MILINERY GOODS.—Otis & Co., 516 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth (up stairs), has a very large stock of black and white trimmed and untrimmed hats and a very desirable stock of millinery goods generally. They are nearly all late purchases; were bought cheap, and will be sold accordingly.

P. S. O.& Co. have a full line of quilled ribbons. j22 dtf

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—The most perfect *fac simile* of the last plates that have been issued, warranted to pass any bank in Dixie—five hundred dollars for five dollars. Perfect in paper, water marks, and signatures. Address, amount enclosed,
JOHN SEYMOUR,
Box 127, Louisville P. O.

P. S. Not less than five dollars sold.
j12 dlm*

☞Just received—One hundred boxes barber soap, 50 boxes palm soap, 15 gross honey and glycerine soaps, and 10 gross assorted whiteings for the face—all CHOICE goods—for sale low at wholesale and retail at
j25 J. SUES.

ROOFING! ROOFING!—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Roofing Cement, which is considered, by all who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for tin, iron, or metal roofs. C. COGGESHALL,
Sign of the Elastic Roofing, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. j10dtf

Hill's Gold Pens!

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY—Is the place to buy fine Pens, Cases, &c.—can suit any hand. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens sent safely by mail.

Those wishing a superior pen, warranted perfect in every respect, will send stamp for price list.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
R. C. HILL,
m7 dtf 407 Main street, below Fourth.

DRY GOODS.

D. C. TABB, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has now in store a complete assortment of the newest and most desirable stock of Ladies' Dress Goods for Spring and Summer, and the best stock of Domestic Goods, to be found in the city.

Strangers visiting the city will find it to their interest to give this house a call.
may11 j&b WM. TURNER, Agent.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 7, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M., July 11th, 1863, for furnishing 2,000 cavalry and 300 artillery horses.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

I, ——, of ——, County of ——, State of ——, agree to furnish the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, Ky., with —— Horses of the following specifications, viz:

FOR CAVALRY.

To be from five (5) to nine (9) years old; fifteen (15) hands high or over; of dark colors; free from all blemishes and vicious tricks, and in all respects good, sound, serviceable horses, *fit for cavalry*, and subject to inspection at Louisville, Ky.

FOR ARTILLERY.

To be from five (5) to nine (9) years old; fifteen and a half (15½) hands high or over; to be bays, browns, or blacks, free from all blemishes or vicious tricks; none to weigh less than 1000 pounds, and in all respects good, sound, serviceable horses, *fit for artillery*, and subject to inspection at Louisville, Ky.

I will furnish as follows, with the understanding that all or any part of this bid may be accepted, viz:

—— Cavalry Horses @ $—— each,
—— Artillery Horses @ $—— each.

I inclose herewith my affidavit that I am not interested directly or indirectly in any other bid offered except the one to which I have subscribed my name.

I also enclose herewith a certificate of deposit, payable to your order for $10,000, which amount you are authorized to retain, as a guarantee, until completion of the contract, if awarded to me. In case of failure on my part to enter into contract, if any part of the above should be awarded to me, or in case of failure to fill the contract on time, I hereby agree to forfeit the amount named to the United States.

A—— B——.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me A—— B——, the signer of the foregoing proposal, who, being duly sworn, makes oath that he is not interested directly or indirectly in any proposal offered for the above contract to be awarded at Louisville on July 14, 1863.

A—— B——.

Internal Revenue Stamp. 5 Cents. | Sworn and subscribed to before C—— D——, (Justice of the Peace or Notary Public).

All bids must be of the above form. Contractors will be required to provide a brand with the initials of their names. The contracts must be completed within thirty (30) days from date of award.

The oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders, where it has not previously been filed.

W. JENKINS,
july7 d&wdtd Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

D. THOMPSON. T. WALSTON
THOMPSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES
&c., &c.,
"Old Blue House,"
jy3 d3m No. 79 Fourth street.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of June, 1863. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to P. L. Bland for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment to the same

P. L. BLAND,
T. E. ELLIOTT
jy3 d12

IOWA LAND.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE PART OR ALL OF ONE THOUSAND ACRES of first rate Prairie Farm Land in Carroll county, Iowa, at a low rate for improved property or Lots in Louisville. Title perfect, and full description given on application to
C. E. ROBINS, No. 517 Main st.,
j23 dis1m* Post-office Drawer No. 1.

Louisville Portable Army Bake-Oven.

I HAVE BEEN, FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS, manufacturing for the Army a PORTABLE BAKE-OVEN that has given universal satisfaction where used. This Oven has been found by experience to be the only really serviceable one that has been introduced into the army. I am now prepared to supply at very short notice any number of these incomparable necessities. A patent has been applied for

F. W. MERZ,
Louisville Iron Works,
j9 d1m Green, between Second and Third.
[Cincinnati Commercial, Chicago Tribune, and St. Louis Republican publish to amount of $10.]

Office Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS OF BONDS OF THIS Company will be paid on presentation at this office, also the Second Mortgage Bonds issued for interest will be redeemed if presented this month.
July 2—d1m WILLIS RANNEY, Sec'y.

EDWARD T. STURGEON. C. C. CLEMENTS
STURGEON & CLEMENTS,
Money Brokers,
407 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, up stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

BUY AND SELL GOLD, SILVER, AND DEMAND Notes. We also buy Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Tennessee Bank Notes. We pay the highest market rates for Kentucky and State Bank of Indiana Money. We sell Money on commission at low rates. We respectfully solicit public patronage. STURGEON & CLEMENTS,
jy2 d1m 407 Main street.

BRANDY—
10 ½ pipes Otard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy;
10 ¼ do A. Seignette & Co. do;
25 ½ do La Rochelle do;
25 bbls N. Y. do;
75 cases do;
In store and for sale by
jy7 JNO. R. GHEENS & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—
450 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated;
85 bbls Soft Crushed;
150 bbls Yellow;
In store and for sale by
j25 A. BAWSON & CO., 214 Main st.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE city of Cairo, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of July, all the
MACHINERY OF THE STEAMER H. R. W. HILL,
now lying at Cairo, and used as a Commissary boat. She is provided with 6 boilers, 30 feet long and 40 inches in diameter; 2 safety-valves, with 39 square inches area; 2 supply-pipes, 3¾ inches in diameter; 2 steam-pipes, 8 inches diameter; 2 high-pressure engines, 20 inches diameter, 10 feet stroke; 2 forcing-pumps, 5 inches plunger, 14 inches stroke, worked with a doctor engine; also doctor boiler; a double-engine freight-hoister, with all necessary tackle. The said machinery being in complete order and in proper position on said steamer. To be removed by the purchaser within twenty days from the date of sale. Terms cash.

By order of Chief Quartermaster.
jy4 A. C. WOOLFOLK,
Capt & A. Q. M.

AUCTION NOTIC

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1863.

Present, John G. Baxter, President, and all the members, except Messrs. Kendrick, Kinkead, and Stoll.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A. Y. Johnson, member elect from the First Ward, appeared, presented a certificate of his election and oath of office, and took his seat, when he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Wharf, and on all committees in place of Mr. Irvine.

A message was read from the Mayor, appointing Charles Junot and William Horan as supernumerary watchmen, when, on motion, the appointments were confirmed.

The Mayor transmitted the resignation of Jno. H. Williams as Night Watchman, Fourth Ward, which was approved.

The City Engineer submitted the following contracts, which were severally confirmed, viz:

John Gay, to grade, pave, and curb Congress street, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth and from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

J. D. Selvage, to build a sewer in Preston street, from Washington to Walnut street.

J. T. Norwood, to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, from Preston to Jackson street;

M. W. Redd, to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, from Preston to Jackson street;

L. H. King, to repave and recurb the sidewalks on the south side of Madison, from Floyd to Preston street;

P. & J. J. McNally, to repave and recurb the sidewalks on the south side of Jefferson, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street.

The report of the Wharfmaster to July 4th, 1863, was read and filed.

The report of the Sexton of the Western Cemetery for June was read and filed.

Mr. Herbert presented the report of the city Marshal, which was read and filed.

Mr. Herbert, from Finance Committee, reported an ordinance to punish misdemeanors in the city markets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Herbert, from same, reported a resolution granting W. H. Harding auction license, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

R. A. Robinson & Co. $11, for strychnine to Police;

J. T. Norwood $23 36, for paving intersections;

W. H. Robinson $65 75, for repairing cisterns;

J. T. Norwood $9 50, for paving intersection Seventeenth and Market streets;

Hospital $912 08, expenses for June, 1863;

Workhouse $981 67, expenses for June, 1863;

Street hands of Western District $469 60, for work on streets, W. D.

Mr. Tomppert, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported a resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the east side of Clay street, from Shelby to Broadway, L. H. King contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Tomppert, from same, reported a resolution to repair the gutters and place stepping-stones at Green and Third streets at a cost of $200, which was adopted.

Mr. Tomppert, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to repave and recurb the sidewalks on the north side of Jefferson, from Jackson to Hancock street, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Tomppert, from same, reported a resolution directing the Engineer to report the cost of repairing the alley between Green and Walnut, First and East streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Tomppert, from same, reported against the claim of P. and M. Pfeiffer for $43 90 interest on paving claim against the city, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Tomppert, from same, reported a resolution for stepping-stones across Second street, south side of Main, which was adopted.

Mr. Tomppert presented a petition for a place to remove all carcasses, which was referred to the Mayor.

Mr. Spaulding, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to widen the culvert at Ninth and Broadway streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Spaulding, from same, reported against the amendment from the Board of Aldermen to a resolution to repair the gutters on Chestnut street, from Fifth street east to the alley, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Spaulding, from same, reported an ordinance to repave and recurb the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth street, from Walnut to Chestnut, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Spaulding, from same, reported an ordinance to repave and recurb the sidewalks on the north side of Chestnut, from Third to Fourth street, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, viz:

M. A. Walker, transfer of Gabriel Read's coffeehouse license;

Jos. Wolf, tavern, on Main, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets;

Langan & Fitzpatrick, tavern, on Market between Fifth and Sixth streets;

Conrad Buckle, tavern, on Third, between Main and Water streets;

Jacob Brown, tavern, corner of Third and Water streets;

Henry Weber, beerhouse on Portland Avenue;

John Raffo, coffeehouse on Fifth, between Jefferson and Green streets;

A. Hyber, coffeehouse on Third, between Main and Market streets;

Geo. C. Doernhofer, coffeehouse on Third, between Market and Jefferson streets;

John G. Hunt, coffeehouse on the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.

Mr. Cromey, report of the Chief of Fire Department on alarms, &c., for June, 1863, which was filed.

JOINT SESSION.

The Journal and the Anzeiger were elected City Printers.

Bernard Guy was elected Trustee of the Hospital.

A resolution to organize a company from the municipal officers of the city was, on motion of Mr. Orrill, adopted, when the Joint Session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Buckner presented an ordinance to procure the improvement of a portion of Jacob street, from Brook to Floyd, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Contracts, reported the following contracts, which were severally approved, viz:

Peter Haffler, to dig and wall a well at Seventeenth street and Portland Avenue.

Peter Haffler, to dig and wall a well at Seventeenth and High streets.

Chas. Obst, to repave the gutters on both sides of Hancock, from Main to Jefferson street, and on both sides of Clay street, from Main to Market.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 23d, 1863, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

SCENES OF THE REVOLUTION.—The battle of Germantown was fought in a fog so dense that the different portions of the American army could not see each other. The 9th Virginia regiment was in the hottest of the fight, and nearly one-half the regiment was either killed or wounded. It drove every portion of the British army with which it came in contact before it; and I was told by one of the officers that in the excitement of the moment, supposing every part of the American army had been as successful as themselves, they had no doubt of reaching Philadelphia, the headquarters of General Howe. When the retreat of the American army was ordered, the 9th regiment was so far in the army that, before they could join the main body, they were surrounded and made prisoners. When surrounded, the regiment had taken more prisoners than the whole number of the regiment. For the bravery displayed in this battle, and for its imprudence in pushing so far ahead of the rest of the army, it was called "The Rash and Brave 9th." On the morning of the battle of Germantown the prisoners were marched to Philadelphia, and locked up in what was then called the "New Jail," but afterwards the "Walnut Street Prison."

During this confinement a very benevolent Quaker was in the habit of visiting the prisoners, by permission of the British commanders, every day, for the purpose of doing various acts of kindness, in laying out to the best advantage the little sums of money which the friends of the prisoners might send them, or in any other way serving them. One day he went into the jail (which in consequence of its crowded condition was very warm), and pulled off his coat and hat, and laid them, with his cane, on the table. Being engaged walking among the prisoners to learn their wants, Lieut. Waples, of Accomack, who was very fond of mischief and fun, put on the Quaker hat and coat, and the cane in his hand, unperceived by the British sentinel at the door, and said, "Boys, what sort of a Quaker would I make?" Lieut. Parker, of Accomack, who was equally fond of fun, gave Waples a sign to "try to pass the sentinel at the door." Waples instantly determined to make the attempt. He passed five sentinels, got safely into the street, and from thence to a house where he was acquainted, and the landlady concealed him for several weeks. Finally, in the garb of a servant boy going to mill with his mistress, by permission of the British commander, he passed the British lines, and got safely to the American army, then near Philadelphia.

Waples was the last survivor of all the Eastern shore Revolutionary officers; and although he had rendered no services to entitle him to particular notice, more than other officers of the same grade, yet as the last on the Eastern shore of that band of famished patriots, "the blood of whose unshod feet marked their footsteps on the frozen earth," he was an object of special interest. He died not many years ago at a very advanced age. Not long before his death I invited him to spend a day with me in talk about the Revolution. He came with his wife early in the day and spent a long summer day with me, telling many things interesting to me as the son of one of his companions at arms. When he was about to go home I told my daughter, who was playing on the piano, to play "Washington's March." As soon as he heard the well remembered tune his eyes filled with tears, and he marched out of the room with the measured tread of a soldier.—*Historical Magazine.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

NOMINATIONS IN WOODFORD COUNTY.

VERSAILLES, July 8, 1863.

The County Court of Woodford convened in Versailles on Monday last, and, notwithstanding the harvest season and the numerous reports that Morgan's marauders would be in our midst before the sun went down, there was a pretty fair turn out of our citizens. In consequence of the number of aspirants for the several county offices to be filled at the ensuing election in August it was deemed necessary to hold a convention to decide who should be the choice of the Union party.

Capt. Henry C. McLeod, for Representative in the Legislature, David P. Robb, for County Court Clerk, and John W. Combs, for Sheriff, were the nominees. The two latter gentlemen have been acting by appointment in the places for which they are nominated with entire satisfaction, and the county could not do better than to retain them in office. Mr. McLeod is a gentleman of decided ability, a good lawyer, and loyal to the core. It will be recollected that he was one of the veterans of Shiloh memory, where the missiles of death raged as a tempest, and although not killed on the spot, was severely wounded. If we have favors to bestow let them be given to those who have periled their lives in defence of our country.

I regret to say that there are discordant elements in our midst. There are those who profess to be Union men, and all clever gentlemen, and I should be glad there were offices for them all, who refused to go into convention, or to be governed by its action, and are determined to run upon their own hook.

Thos. Buford, Esq., and Capt. Holman Martin, for Representative; Nat. P. Porter, and Herman Bowmar, Jr., for County Clerk, and Sam. B. Scearce for Sheriff.

I do hope the people of Woodford will determine to sustain the nominees of the convention. Z.

Psalm Tunes.—An English mathematician has made a computation of the number of tunes that can possibly be made from the notes of only one octave. He finds that from the major scale alone, when used only in one key, 40,320 different tunes may be constructed without repetition. Of course the same number can be made from the minor scale; so that in the natural key alone there can be 80,640 different tunes. Singing six of these each Sabbath in the year, it would take nearly two hundred and sixty years to sing them. Now, when we consider that there are twelve major and twelve minor keys, and that the rhythmical combinations are still greater than those arising from the notes, we can see that we cannot begin to know the endless variety yet to come. Go on, then, tune makers. There is room enough for you all to spread yourselves. Be original; don't imitate one another so much. You can't possibly use up all the ground before the war is over.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

Grading, Paving and Curbing of Sidewalks.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below are hereby notified that ordinances have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring the improvement of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done within thirty days from the date hereof, the work will be done under a contract at the expense of said lot owners as provided for in the third section of the seventh article of the City Charter.

Said work, when executed, to be received by the City Engineer, and if not done in every respect in accordance with the Ordinance regulating sidewalk paving, to be repaved at the expense of the property owners—iron gutters to be placed under the pavement, to carry the water from houses and lots.

To recurb and repave the sidewalk on both sides of Third street, from Main to Water:

EAST SIDE	Feet.	In.
W. B. Belknap	100	
Bank of Kentucky	8	3
W. B. Belknap	50	3
Bank of Kentucky	10	
Dr. W. F. Pettit	22	4
John Howard	40	7½
James C. Ford	23	9½
John P. Temple	25	6½
Wm. Musselman	22	6
Henry Smith	94	6
Kirkland, Chas. & Co	25	6
Thos. Lindsay	33	6
Herbert & Wright	22	
Jacob Keller	24	
Chas. Page	24	7
Emily Page	109	4½

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 26th, 1863.
Democrat copy. jy8 d10

Proclamation.

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to confine them within their premises for the period of sixty days from this date. Persons refusing or failing to comply with this requisition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 27th, 1863. d2m

Notice to Contractors and Street-Pavers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until Tuesday, July 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., to execute the following work:

To complete the grading and paving of the Portland wharf.

To grade, pave, and curb Keller street, from Beargrass Creek to Shelby street.

To dig and wall a cistern (of the capacity of 200 bbls) at Fifteenth and Walnut streets.

Separate bids will be required (with good security to each) for each piece of work. Specifications at the City Engineer's office.

jy3 dtd WM. KAYE, Mayor.

Public Sale of Land, Negroes, and Personal Property.

AS TRUSTEES of SANDFORD THOMPSON, under a conveyance from him for the benefit of his creditors, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1863,

520 ACRES OF LAND,

situated on the waters of Stoner Creek, in Clarke county, Ky., all in good repair, well watered, well fenced, in a good state of cultivation, having a good dwelling house, and in a desirable neighborhood.

Also, at the same time and place, we will sell

101 ACRES OF LAND

lying in Montgomery county, on the waters of Lulbegrud, well and beautifully timbered. Also about

EIGHTEEN NEGROES,

Men, Women, and Children, of various ages, likely and valuable; with the following personal property, consisting of

12 head of 2-year old Mules;
5 Work Mules; 12 yearling Mules; 7 Mule Colts;
20 head of Kentucky Horses;
40 head of Cattle, all kinds;
Stock Hogs, and the Growing Crop of about 120 acres of Corn and 20 acres of Oats, and lots will be reserved to feed the crop on. Also some Turnpike Stock in the Winchester and Mt. Sterling Road, Stock in the Ashland City property to the amount of about $10,000, Farming Implements, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—The Land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the notes bearing interest from date; the Negroes and Personal Property on a credit of four months, the notes bearing interest from date. The purchaser will be required to give undoubted security for the purchase money before the property is removed. A lien will be retained upon the land for the purchase money, and title made to the purchaser upon the last payment being made.

WILLIAM N. THOMSON,
ALBERT W. THOMSON,
Trustees.

jy23 dtJuly15

F. H. GIBSON,
Broadway Drug Store,
CORNER FOURTH AND BROADWAY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES, CHEMICALS and Drugs, choice toilet and fancy articles, fine Liquors and Wines for medical purposes, extra fine Cigars, chewing and smoking Tobacco, superior Extracts for handkerchiefs, Colognes, Soaps, Stationery, family articles, &c. jy9 ly

ARMY HATS.

BURNSIDE'S REGULATION;
PATENT ARMY HAT;
MILITARY CAPS, new style;
HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS;
At
225 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

FINE FELT HATS, all colors;
DRESS HATS, best quality;
NEW STYLE CASSIMERE HAT;
BRAID, PANAMA, & LEGHORN HATS;
CHILDREN'S HATS;
HATS AND CAPS of every grade at
WM. F. OSBORN'S.
jy20

Port-Folio Slates,

VARIOUS SIZES; INDIA RUBBER SLATES with wood frames; mahogany and rosewood Writing-Desks; Backgammon Boards and Chessmen.
C. A. CIVILL, 421 Main st.
m18

PICKLES—200 boxes, pint and quart, Pickles, in store and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 511 Main st.
jy8

COUNTRY SUGAR—250 boxes Country Sugar, in small cakes, expressly for retail trade, and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 511 Main st.
jy8 [33]

N. O. SUGAR—80 hhds good fair to prime in store and for sale by
A. RAWSON & CO., 214 Main st.
jy25

S. C. HAMS, S. C. DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNAS, and Beef Tongues always on hand by
TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.
m12

WHEAT—2,000 bushels choice White and Red Wheat for sale by
VERHOEFF BROS., 140 Fourth st.
m4

FRUIT CANS at
BOUBLIER & COCHRAN'S,
jy17

Arise Kentuckians!

DEFEND YOUR HOMES.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A Battery of Light Artillery for the defence of the State, under the late Act of Congress authorizing a volunteer force of 20,000 men, for the better protection of our Common wealth. Now is the time to volunteer for a short period in the lightest and most beautiful branch of the service. Your State call upon you for the term of twelve months only to defend her from the raids of banditti, and other lawless bands of men, who are prowling through the State plundering and murdering her citizens.

Come now. Avoid the conscription, preserve the ancient renown of Kentucky. Let it not be recorded in history that Kentuckians had to be coerced to defend their wives, their children, their aged parents, and their homes.

Pay from $13 to $20 per month. No picket or red-tte duty. Transportation, subsistence, and clothing furnished from date of enlistment. One month's pay in advance. Recruiting rendezvous on south side of Main, below First street, Louisville, Ky.

jy2 dtw* JOHN J HAWES, Captain.

Rally, Kentuckians, Rally!

THE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A Battery of Artillery, for 12 months' service, for the defence of the border of Kentucky, to be mustered into the United States service. Young men, come up and volunteer, and prove yourselves worthy of your noble old State—fight the enemy that is in arms for the destruction of your Government, the best Government upon earth, the great monument erected to the memory of Washington, the illustrious champion of liberty, which must and never will be torn down. This war will certainly be prosecuted by the Government until this horrid rebellion is put down, and if you do not volunteer, you will be taken by draft and conscription. But do not permit future history to proclaim that Kentuckians were drafted to protect their own firesides from ruthless and insolent a foe, from whom nothing can be expected but anarchy, misery, and ruin.

Pay from thirteen to twenty dollars per month, and will be mustered in as soon as enlisted and receive one months' pay in advance.

The camp of instruction at Lebanon is filling up rapidly.

Those recruiting for this Battery and raising thirty men will be entitled to a Lieutenancy.

My headquarters are at Lebanon, and my recruiting office is on Market street, between Second and Third, Louisville.

jy1 dtf JNO. W. NEVILLE, Captain.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The 51st Reg't of Infantry, Ky. Vols.,

FOR 12 MONTHS,

TO BE COMMANDED BY CAPT. JAS. THOMPSON, 2d Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, and to be drilled, &c., as

Heavy Artillery,

To form part of the permanent garrison of the Field Fortifications of this State, by authority from the Governor, and with the approval of the Department Commander.

This being the only regiment to be raised, *for this particular purpose, in Kentucky*, young men of sober, steady habits should, to avoid the DRAFT, volunteer for 12 months in this scientific, light, and pleasant service, in defence of the homes and firesides and of the wives and children of the good men of this noble Commonwealth. Kentucky soil must be defended, and, above all, the Union and this Constitution must be preserved.

Pay, clothing, subsistence, and transportation same as regular army, and recruits will be sent immediately to camp at Covington, Ky., for instruction.

For further information apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, at the National Hotel, Louisville, Ky., who is authorized by the Governor to raise a company for said regiment.

T. B. CAMPBELL,
Capt. & Recruiting Officer.
jy7 dtm

Lieut. Henry G. Walter's Recruiting Office for the 4th Ky. Cavalry,

South side Jefferson street, near the corner of Fifth, at the Office of Messrs. Barclay & Evans, Pension Agents.

I DESIRE TO RECRUIT FOR THE above regiment, which has been in service nearly two years, a few good, well-built, healthy, and sober men. The regiment is favorably known, and has participated with great credit in a number of engagements, and lately at Franklin, and is well-officered.

The men will be uniformed as soon as passed by the Surgeon.

$25 dollars bounty and 13 dollars advance pay.

Four Dollars Premium will be paid to each enlisted man.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M.

HENRY G. WALTER,
jy6 d1m 2d Lieut. 4th Ky. Cav. Recr. Officer.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS NO. 117 HEADquarters District of Western Kentucky, the Commission, of which the undersigned is President, will examine all cases of contraband or captive negroes in the district comprising the counties of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Meade, Hardin, Larue, and Breckinridge. All parties in said counties having such contraband or captive negroes in their possession will immediately report them to the Commission at Provost Marshal's Building.

The Commission will hold daily sessions (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

jn8 dtf D. C FITCH,
Maj. 26th Mich. Infty.

$200 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and delivery to me of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who broke jail early this morning, or $100 reward for either. They were tried at the present term of Court and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS.

Is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, dark brown hair, hazel eyes, and weighs near 156 pounds, tolerably slim built, has recently had the smallpox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; has been shaved, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessent chewer of tobacco, has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left a light-colored cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W BUCKMAN

Is about 5 feet 11 inches high, 23 years of age, weighs near 145 pounds, slim built, light complexion, light hair, light blue or grey eye, long features, shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long, has a pale look from long confinement in prison, has a good suit of hair but scarcely any beard, if any, it is light and sandy. Wore when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect. W K THOMAS,
Jailer of Jeff. Co., Louisville, Ky.
jl1f

WOODRUFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
DEALERS IN SUTLERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 224 north side Main, bet. Second and Third sts.,
jn13 dly LOUISVILLE, KY.

ASTROLOGY.

Look Out! Good News for All!

THE NEVER-FAILING MADAME ISABEL SNELL is the best. She succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble; all who have been unfortunate; all whose fond hopes have been disappointed, crushed, and blasted by false promises and deceit—all fly to her for advice and satisfaction.

In love affairs she never fails. She shows you the likeness of your future husband or wife. She gives the single to a happy marriage. Her aid and advice have been solicited in innumerable instances, and the result has always been the means of securing a speedy and happy marriage. She is therefore a sure dependence.

It is well known to the public at large that she was the first and she is now the only person in this country who can show the likeness in reality, and who can give entire satisfaction on all the concerns of life, which can be attested and proved by thousands, both married and single, who daily and eagerly visit her. Call in if business her advice is invaluable. She can foretell, with the greatest certainty, the result of all commercial and business transactions. Madame Snell is a *bona fide* Astrologist that every one can depend upon. She is the greatest Astrologist of the nineteenth century. Some ladies may be a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practises nothing but what is reconcilable to selfesophers; in fact a single visit will satisfy the most fastidious her respectability, moral rectitude, and of the purity of her profession and practice, all interviews are strictly private and confidential; those who come, once—come all.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Ladies one dollar; gentlemen two dollars.

P. S.—Madame Snell will tell the names and ages of all visitors, and will also cast their Horoscope and give them their nativity, also tell the place where they will be most fortunate in any person who may be living along in this world, and has had luck, should be in possession of her Horoscope and get her written opinion of his future prospect in life.

Remember the place, 509 Eighth street, second door above Grayson street.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

P. S.—Madame Snell would inform her friends and the public that she has just published an Astrological Book by which every one can tell their own fortune, and which contains, beside the different ways of telling fortune, a variety of Parlor Magic and also a safe, sure, and effectual means of preventing conception, also of curing Impotence and Sterility. All who wish to purchase this book can find it by calling at her office, 509 Eighth street. jl2 dly

C. J. RAIBLE

Has received a large assortment of

QUILLED RIBBONS,
ALSO
MILITARY GOODS.
m23

NATIONAL HOTEL,

C. M. METCALF - - - Proprietor.
(Late of Spencer House, Cincinnati),
Corner Fourth and Main, Louisville, Ky.

HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE LARGE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL FOR A TERM OF YEARS, it is now being thoroughly repaired. The outside is to be painted in the best manner. The interior is being painted and papered throughout. New carpets, linens, and furniture have been added to this already well-furnished home. Entirely new hair mattresses will be placed in every room. The location is the most central in the city, being convenient to the railroad, telegraph and express offices, banks, post-office, and places of amusement, and within one square of the principal steamboat landing. This Hotel offers every inducement to persons either travelling for business or pleasure.

C. M. METCALF, Proprietor,
Late of Spencer House, Cincinnati.

NOTICE.

I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST and most approved cooking and heating stoves. The leading wood stoves are the True Kentuckian, Charmer, Pelican, and Palmetto; the coal stoves—Alligator, Chieftain, and Starlight.

I also keep an assortment of Brass Kettles, Enamelled and Porcelain ware, Smoothing Irons, Coffee Mills, Tin Plates, Pressed Fruit Can Tops and Bottoms, and all other articles usually found in such establishments. I also manufacture Tin Cans, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron ware, all of which I will sell at the lowest cash price, either wholesale or retail.

Tin roofing done at the shortest notice.

Country merchants and dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Highest price paid for old iron and copper.

O. GATHRIGHT,
jy23 d1y No. 121 Market st., bet. First and Second.

HAMS, SIDES, AND SHOULDERS—
3,000 country canvased Hams;
10,000 lbs clear Sides;
10,000 lbs country Shoulders; for sale by
GARDNER & CO.
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SUPERIOR SMOKING TOBACCO.

200 BBLS Va. Cut and Dry Smoking Tobacco;
200 ⅝ bble Va. Cut and Dry do do;
500 gross Washington do do;
500 gross Union do do;
3,000 lbs Va. Killikinick in 5 and 10 lb bales;
200 cases Va. Shanghai, 1 and ½ lb drums;
In store and for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
jl9

$200 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and delivery to me of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who broke jail early this morning, or $100 reward for either. They were tried at the present term of Court and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS.

Is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, dark brown hair, hazel eyes, and weighs near 156 pounds, tolerably slim built, has recently had the smallpox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; has been shaved, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessent chewer of tobacco, has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left a light-colored cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W BUCKMAN

Is about 5 feet 11 inches high, 23 years of age, weighs near 145 pounds, slim built, light complexion, light hair, light blue or grey eye, long features, shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long, has a pale look from long confinement in prison, has a good suit of hair but scarcely any beard, if any, it is light and sandy. Wore when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect. W K THOMAS,
Jailer of Jeff. Co., Louisville, Ky.
jl1f

WOODRUFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
DEALERS IN SUTLERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 224 north side Main, bet. Second and Third sts.,
jn13 dly LOUISVILLE, KY.

ASTROLOGY.

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THE NEVER-FAILING MADAME ISABEL SNELL is the best. She succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble; all who have been unfortunate; all whose fond hopes have been disappointed, crushed, and blasted by false promises and deceit—all fly to her for advice and satisfaction.

In love affairs she never fails. She shows you the likeness of your future husband or wife. She gives the single to a happy marriage. Her aid and advice have been solicited in innumerable instances, and the result has always been the means of securing a speedy and happy marriage. She is therefore a sure dependence.

It is well known to the public at large that she was the first and she is now the only person in this country who can show the likeness in reality, and who can give entire satisfaction on all the concerns of life, which can be attested and proved by thousands, both married and single, who daily and eagerly visit her. Call in if business her advice is invaluable. She can foretell, with the greatest certainty, the result of all commercial and business transactions. Madame Snell is a *bona fide* Astrologist that every one can depend upon. She is the greatest Astrologist of the nineteenth century. Some ladies may be a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practises nothing but what is reconcilable to selfesophers; in fact a single visit will satisfy the most fastidious her respectability, moral rectitude, and of the purity of her profession and practice, all interviews are strictly private and confidential; those who come, once—come all.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Ladies one dollar; gentlemen two dollars.

P. S.—Madame Snell will tell the names and ages of all visitors, and will also cast their Horoscope and give them their nativity, also tell the place where they will be most fortunate in any person who may be living along in this world, and has had luck, should be in possession of her Horoscope and get her written opinion of his future prospect in life.

Remember the place, 509 Eighth street, second door above Grayson street.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

P. S.—Madame Snell would inform her friends and the public that she has just published an Astrological Book by which every one can tell their own fortune, and which contains, beside the different ways of telling fortune, a variety of Parlor Magic and also a safe, sure, and effectual means of preventing conception, also of curing Impotence and Sterility. All who wish to purchase this book can find it by calling at her office, 509 Eighth street. jl2 dly

MEDICAL.

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How Lost! How Restored!

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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

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Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CHARLES J. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice Box 4586.
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Louisville
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerienne, Paris,

Whose those afflicted with any form of PRIVATE DISHASE can receive the speedy relief and entire restoration to health or sexpower, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Seminal Emissions, Sexual Impotency, Constitutional Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc. By his system it is proved that the venerial complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever, and while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own inexperience, simple and permanent cures are constantly being effected at the Infirmary.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those diseases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfits them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also, middle-aged men and old men, who from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend," Married ladies wishing to avoid the increase of family will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend."

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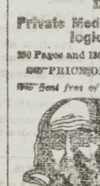

ON THE INFIRMITIES OF youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, consumption, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary nightmare, deficiency, nervousness, indigestion and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages, and illustrated with a splendid one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having impaired the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding-School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dimness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have recently favored much of our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled physicians and surgeons in Paris and on the continent—such men as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICARD, BERGERETEAU, ACTON, and OURLINGS, of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Berne, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether male or female, now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce in to our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same candid, faithful, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physicia in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

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